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THE
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OF

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C H A P. VI.

LORENZO endeavours to secure the peace of Italy—Rise of the modern idea of the balance of power—Conspiracy of Frescobaldi—Expulsion of the Turks from Otranto—The Venetians and the pope attack the duke of Ferrara—Lorenzo undertakes his defence—The Florentines and Neapolitans ravage the papal territories—The duke of Calabria defeated by Roberto Malatesta—Progress of the Venetian arms—Sixtus deserts and excommunicates his allies—Congress of Cremona—Death of Sixtus IV.—Succeeded by Giambattista Cibo, who assumes the name of Innocent VIII.—Lorenzo gains the confidence of the new pope—The Florentines attempt to recover the town of Sarzana—Capture of Pietra-Santa—Lorenzo retires to the baths of S. Filippo—The pope forms the design of possessing himself of the kingdom of Naples—Lorenzo supports the king—Prevails upon the Florentines to take a decided part—Effects a reconciliation between the king and the pope—Suppresses the insurrection at Osimo—Capture of Sarzana—Lorenzo protects the smaller states of Italy—The king of Naples infringes his treaty with the pope—Peace again restored—Review of the government of Florence—Regulations introduced by Lorenzo—Prosperity of the Florentine state—High reputation of Lorenzo—General tranquillity of Italy.

SOON after the termination of hostilities between Sixtus IV. and the republic of Florence, Lorenzo began to unfold those comprehensive plans for

securing the peace of Italy on a permanent foundation, which confer the highest honor on his political life. Of the extensive authority which he had obtained by his late conduct, every day afforded additional proof; and it appears to have been his intention to employ it for the wisest and most salutary purposes. By whatever motives he was led to this great attempt, he pursued it with deep policy and unceasing assiduity; and finally experienced a degree of success equal to his warmest expectations.

The situation of Italy at this period afforded an ample field for the exercise of political talents. The number of independent states of which it was composed, the inequality of their strength, the ambitious views of some, and the ever active fears of others, kept the whole country in continual agitation and alarm. The vicinity of these states to each other, and the narrow bounds of their respective dominions, required a promptitude of decision in cases of disagreement, unexampled in any subsequent period of modern history. Where the event of open war seemed doubtful, private treachery was without scruple resorted to; and where that failed of success, an appeal was again made to arms. The pontifical see had itself set the example of a mode of conduct that burst asunder all the bonds of society, and operated as a convincing proof that nothing was thought unlawful which appeared to be expedient. To counterpoise all the jarring interests of these different governments, to restrain the powerful, to succour

the weak, and to unite the whole in one firm body, so as to enable them, on the one hand, successfully to oppose the formidable power of the Turks, and, on the other, to repel the incursions of the French and the Germans, both of whom were objects of terror to the less warlike inhabitants of Italy, were the important ends which Lorenzo proposed to accomplish. The effectual defence of the Florentine dominions against the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours, though perhaps his chief inducement for engaging in so extensive a project, appeared in the execution of it, rather as a necessary part of his system, than as the principal object which he had in view. In these transactions we may trace the first decisive instance of that political arrangement, which was more fully developed and more widely extended in the succeeding century, and which has since been denominated the balance of power. Casual alliances, arising from consanguinity, from personal attachment, from vicinity, or from interest, had indeed frequently subsisted among the Italian states; but these were only partial and temporary engagements, and rather tended to divide the country into two or more powerful parties, than to counterpoise the interests of individual governments, so as to produce in the result the general tranquillity(a).

(a) It is commonly understood that the idea of a systematic arrangement, for securing to states, within the same sphere of political action, the possession of their respective territories, and the continuance of existing rights, is of modern origin, having arisen among the Italian states in the fifteenth century. *Robertson's Hist. of Cha. V. v. i. sec. 34.*

But before Lorenzo engaged in these momentous undertakings, he had further personal dangers to encounter. The moderation of his conduct could neither extinguish nor allay the insatiable spirit of

But Mr. Hume has attempted to show that this system, if not theoretically understood, was at least practically adopted by the ancient states of Greece and the neighbouring governments. *Essays*, v. i. part. ii. *Essay* 7. In adjusting the extent to which these opinions may be adopted, there is no great difficulty. Wherever mankind have formed themselves into societies, (and history affords no instance of their being found in any other state,) the conduct of a tribe, or a nation, has been marked by a general will; and states, like individuals, have had their antipathies and predilections, their jealousies, and their fears. The powerful have endeavoured to oppress the weak, and the weak have sought refuge from the powerful in their mutual union. Notwithstanding the great degree of civilization that obtained among the Grecian states, their political conduct seems to have been directed upon no higher principle; conquests were pursued as opportunity offered, and precautions for safety were delayed till the hour of danger arrived. The preponderating mass of the Roman republic attracted into its vortex whatever was opposed to its influence; and the violent commotions of the middle ages, by which that immense body was again broken into new forms, and impelled in vague and eccentric directions, postponed to a late period the possibility of regulated action. The transactions in Italy, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, bear indeed a strong resemblance to those which took place among the Grecian states; but it was not till nearly the close of the latter century, that a system of general security and pacification was clearly developed, and precautions taken for insuring its continuance. Simple as this idea may now appear, yet it must be considered, that, before the adoption of it, the minds of men, and consequently the maxims of states, must have undergone an important change: views of aggrandizement were to be repressed; war was to be prosecuted, not for the purpose of conquest, but of security; and above all, an eye was to be found that could discern, and a mind that could comprehend so extended an object.

revenge that burnt in the breast of Girolamo Riario. Defeated in his ambitious projects by the superior talents of Lorenzo, he once more had recourse to his treacherous practices; and, by an intercourse with some of the Florentine exiles, again found, even in Florence, the instruments of his purpose. By their instigation Battista Frescobaldi, with only two assistants, undertook to assassinate Lorenzo in the church of the Carmeli, on the day of Ascension, being the last day of May, 1481. This attempt was not conducted with the same secrecy as that which we have before related. The friends of Lorenzo were watchful for his safety. Frescobaldi was seized, and having upon his examination disclosed his accomplices, was executed with them on the 6th day of the following month (a). The treachery of Frescobaldi occasioned at Florence general surprise, and was almost regarded as an instance of insanity. He had been the consul of the Florentine republic at Pera, and it was at his instance that Bandini, the murderer of Giuliano, had been delivered up by Mahomet II. Yet neither the atrociousness of the crime, nor the dread of the example, deterred him from a similar enterprise. From this circumstance Lorenzo perceived the necessity of being more diligently on his guard against the attempts of his profligate antagonists; and whilst he lamented the depravity of the times, that rendered such a precaution necessary, he was generally surrounded, when he appeared in public,

(a) The other conspirators were Filippo Balducci, and Amoretto, the illegitimate son of Guido BaldoVINETTI. *v. Arimur. lib. 25.*

by a number of tried friends and adherents. In this respect he has not however escaped censure, although from a quarter where it should have been silenced by the sense of decency, if not by the feelings of gratitude. The kindness shown by him to Raffaello Maffei the brother of Antonio, who, in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, had undertaken to be the immediate instrument of his destruction, has before been noticed (a). In return for such unmerited attention, this historian has availed himself of a measure which was rendered necessary by repeated instances of treachery, to represent Lorenzo as a gloomy tyrant, who supported his authority, and secured his safety in Florence, by the aid of a band of ruffians, and who found in music alone a solace from his anxiety (b). The reputation of Lorenzo is not however likely to suffer more from the pen of one brother, than his person did from the dagger of the other.

On the conclusion of the contest with the papal see, the first object not only of Lorenzo, but of all the Italian potentates, was the expulsion of the Turks from Otranto. For this purpose a league was concluded, to which the Venetians only refused to

(a) *Vol. i. p. 212.*

(b) "Post hæc Laurentius defunctus periculo, resipiscere paulatim, majoreque postmodum apud suos cives esse auctoritate, ac Tyranno propius agitare; cum sicariis incedere, excubiis ac nunciis diligentius invigilare, denique amissas in bello facultates undecunque recuperare cœpit. Vir aspectu tristi, ore truculento, sermone ingratus, animo factiosus, in curis agitans continuo præter unum musicæ solatium." *Raph. Volt. Com. Urb. p. 153.*

accede. Suspicions had already been entertained that Mahomet II. had been incited to his enterprize by the representations of that state; and these suspicions were strengthened by the indifference which the Venetians manifested on so alarming an occasion. It is however probable, that they kept aloof from the contest, merely for the purpose of availing themselves of any opportunity of aggrandizement, which the exhausted situation of the neighbouring states might afford. With the powers of Italy, the kings of Aragon, of Portugal, and of Hungary united their arms. The city of Otranto was attacked by a formidable army under the command of the duke of Calabria; whilst the united fleets of the king of Naples, the pope, and the Genoese were stationed to prevent the arrival of further aid to the besieged. The place was however defended with great courage, and the event yet remained doubtful, when intelligence was received of the death of the emperor Mahomet II. who had established the seat of the Turkish empire at Constantinople, and been the scourge of Christendom for nearly half a century. Upon his death, a disagreement arose between his two sons Bajazet and Zizim; in consequence of which, the Turkish troops destined to the relief of Otranto were recalled, and the place was left to its fate. A capitulation was concluded on the tenth day of September 1481, by which the Turks stipulated for a free return to their native country; but the duke of Calabria, on the surrender of the city, found a pretext for eluding the treaty, and retained as prisoners about fifteen hundred Turks,

whom he afterwards employed in the different wars in which he was engaged (a).

Whilst the other states of Italy were thus engaged in the common cause, the Venetians had been devising means for possessing themselves of the dominions of Ercole d'Este, duke of Ferrara, and by the assistance of Girolamo Riario, had prevailed upon the pope to countenance their pretensions. The duke had married the daughter of Ferdinand, king of Naples; an alliance, which as it contributed to his credit and independence, had given great dissatisfaction to the Venetians. The first aggression was the erection of a fortress by those haughty republicans, on a part of the territory of Ferrara, which they pretended was within the limits of their own dominions. An embassy was immediately dispatched by the duke to Venice, to avert, if possible, the hostile intentions of the senate, and to conciliate their good-will by the fairest representations, and the fullest professions of amity. Finding his efforts ineffectual, the duke resorted for succour to the pope; but Sixtus was already apprized of the part he had to act, and whilst he heard his solicitations with apparent indifference, was secretly preparing to join in his ruin. The motives by which Sixtus was actuated are not difficult to be discovered. If the family of Este could be deprived of their dominions, many circumstances concurred to justify the pretensions of the papal see to the sovereignty of Ferrara. That city was itself ranked among those over which the

(a) *Murat. Ann. v. ix. p. 537.*

pontiffs asserted a signorial claim, which lay dormant, or was revived, as circumstances required; and although Sixtus could not singly contend with the Venetians in the division of the spoil, yet he well knew that the rest of Italy would interpose, to prevent their possessing themselves of a territory which would add so considerably to their power. In the contest therefore which he supposed must necessarily take place, Sixtus was not without hopes of vesting the government of Ferrara in his own family, in the person of Girolamo Riario, who was indefatigable in preparing for the approaching war.

In this exigency, the duke of Ferrara had two powerful resources. One of these was in the support which he derived from his father-in-law the king of Naples; and the other in the claims which he had upon the known justice of Lorenzo de' Medici. Neither of these disappointed his hopes. By the interference of Lorenzo, the duke of Milan joined in the league; and the marquis of Mantua, and Giovanni Bentivoglio, also became auxiliaries in the cause. The command of the allied army was intrusted to Federigo, duke of Urbino; but the preparation and direction of the war chiefly rested on Lorenzo de' Medici, on whose activity and prudence the allied powers had the most perfect reliance (a).

The first object of the allies was to discover the

(a) Fabroni has preserved a letter from the duke of Urbino to Lorenzo de' Medici, which sufficiently shows the confidence that was reposed in him by the allies, and the active part which he took in preparing for the contest. *v. App. No. XLIII.*

intentions of the pope. No sooner had the Venetians commenced their attack on the territory of Ferrara, than a formal request was made to Sixtus, to permit the duke of Calabria, with a body of Neapolitan troops, to pass through his dominions. His refusal sufficiently discovered the motives by which he was actuated. The duke immediately entered in a hostile manner the territories of the church, and having possessed himself of Terracina, Trevi, and other places, proceeded without interruption till he arrived within forty miles of Rome. At the same time the Florentine troops attacked and captured Castello, which was restored to Nicolo Vitelli, its former lord. By these unexpected and vigorous measures, Sixtus, instead of joining the Venetians, was compelled to solicit their assistance for his own protection. The duke had approached so near to Rome, that his advanced parties daily committed hostilities at the very gates of the city. In this emergency, the pope had the good fortune to prevail upon Roberto Malatesta, lord of Rimini, to take upon him the command of his army. This celebrated leader, who was then in the pay of the Venetians, on obtaining their permission to assist their ally, proceeded to Rome. Having there made the necessary arrangements, Roberto led out the papal troops, which were sufficiently numerous, and were only in need of an able general effectually to oppose their enemies. The duke of Calabria, being in daily expectation of a reinforcement under the command of his brother Federigo, would gladly have avoided an engagement, but his adversary

pressed him so vigorously, that he was compelled either to risque the event of a battle, or to incur the still greater danger of a disorderly retreat. This engagement, we are assured by Machiavelli, was the most obstinate and bloody that had occurred in Italy during the space of fifty years (a). After a struggle of six hours, the contest terminated in the total defeat of the duke, who owed his liberty or his life, to the fidelity and courage of his Turkish followers. Having thus delivered the pope from the eminent danger that threatened him, Roberto returned to Rome to enjoy the honors of his victory; but his triumph was of short duration, for a few days after his arrival he suddenly died, not without giving rise to a suspicion, that poison had been administered to him by the intervention of Girolamo Riario (b). This suspicion received confirmation in the public opinion, by the subsequent conduct of Sixtus and his kinsman. No sooner was Roberto dead, than the pope erected an equestrian statue to his memory; and Riario proceeded with the army which Roberto had lately led to victory, to dispossess his illegitimate

(a) "E fu questa giornata combattuta con più virtù, che alcuna altra che fusse stata fatta in cinquanta anni in Italia; perchè vi morì tra l'una parte e l'altra più che mille uomini." *Mac. Hist. lib. 8.*

(b) Gli scrittori dicono che fu sospetto che egli fosse morto di veleno, & io nelle notizie private di Malatesti ritrovo, che l'autore di tanta sceleratezza fu creduto essere stato il conte Girolamo, nipote del papa, o per invidia, o pure con speranza di poter metter le mani a quello stato, non lasciando Roberto figliuoli legittimi.

Annali, lib. 25.

for Pandolfo, to whom he had bequeathed his possessions, of the city of Rimini (*a*). In this attempt the ecclesiastical plunderers would probably have been successful, had not the vigorous interference of Lorenzo de' Medici, to whom Pandolfo resorted for succour, and who sent a body of Florentine troops to his speedy relief, frustrated their profligate purpose. Riario then turned his arms towards Castello, which was courageously defended by Vitelli, till the Florentines once more gave him effectual aid. A similar attack, and with similar success, was about the same time made by Sixtus on the city of Pesaro, the dominion of Constantino Sforza; who having first engaged in the league against the Venetians, afterwards deserted his allies, and entered into their service, and was supposed to have died of grief because they had defrauded him of his stipulated pay (*b*).

Whilst Sixtus was thus employed in defending his own dominions, or in attempting to seize upon those of his neighbours, the duke of Urbino had opposed himself to the Venetian army; but not with sufficient effect to prevent its making an alarming progress, and capturing several towns in the territory of Ferrara. The death of that general (*c*),

(*a*) *Mac. Hist. lib. 8.*

(*b*) "Constantinus Sforzia Pisauri princeps fidus antea Florentinis, durante adhuc stipendio, defecit ad Venetos. Neque multos post dies, tertiana febris correptus, mœrore ut creditur violatæ fidei, & a Venetis pacti non soluti stipendii V Kal. Sextilis interiit."

Fontius in Annal. ap. Fabr. ii. p. 235.

(*c*) The duke of Urbino and Roberto Malatesta died on the same day; one at Bologna, the other at Rome; each of them, although at

and the sickness of the duke of Ferrara, which rendered him incapable of attending with vigor to the defence of his dominions, opened to the Venetians the fullest prospect of success. This sudden progress of the republican arms was not however agreeable to the pope; who, having given no aid in the contest, began to be apprehensive that he could claim no share in the spoil, whilst so considerable an accession of power to the Venetians might scarcely be consistent with his own safety. At the same time he perceived a storm gathering against him from another quarter. The emperor had threatened to call together a general council of the church; a measure either originating with or promoted by Lorenzo de' Medici; and for the effecting of which he had dispatched Baccio Ugolino to Basil (a). Induced by these various considerations, Sixtus was at length prevailed upon to detach himself

the head of adverse armies, having recommended to the other the protection of his possessions and surviving family: "A di 12 di Settembre, 1482, ci fu nuove ch'il Magnifico Roberto de Rimini era morto a Roma di flusso. Stimasi sia stato avvelenato. El duca d'Urbino era morto in Bologna, che era andato al soccorso di Ferrara. Morirono in un di, e ciascuno di loro mandava a raccomandare all' altro il suo stato, e l'uno non seppe la morte dell' altro." *Ex Diario Allegretti ap. Fabr. v. ii. p. 245.*

(a) Ugolino transmitted to Lorenzo, from time to time, a full account of his proceedings in several letters which are published by Fabroni, *in vita Laur. v. ii. 227*. From which it appears, that he was not without hopes of accomplishing his important object. "Non & non domandate," says he, "come questi dottori della Università leggano con fervore le scripture che io ho pubblicate qui in Consiglio. Che più? Il papa è più inviso qui che costì, & se l'Imperatore non ce la macchia, non sum fine di far qualcosa."

from the Venetians, and to listen to propositions for a separate peace. Under the sanction of the imperial ambassador, a league was concluded at Rome for five years, between the pope, the king of Naples, the duke of Milan, and the Florentines, for the defence of the duke of Ferrara. Sixtus, having engaged in the common cause, was not inactive. Having first warned the Venetians to desist from the further progress of the war, and finding his remonstrances disregarded, he solemnly excommunicated his late allies (a). The Venetians however persisted in their purpose, regardless of his denunciations, and having captured the town of Ficarola, laid siege to the city of Ferrara itself.

At this important juncture a congress was held at Cremona, for the purpose of considering on the most effectual means of repressing the growing power of the Venetians, and of securing the rest of Italy from the effects of their ambition. The persons who assembled on this occasion were Alfonso duke of Calabria, Lodovico Sforza, Lorenzo de' Medici, Lodovico Gonzaga marquis of Mantua, the duke of Ferrara; and on the part of the pope, Girolamo Riario, and the Cardinal of Mantua, with others of inferior note. The king of France, aware of the character of Riario, advised Lorenzo by letter not to trust himself to this interview (b); but the important

(a) *Fabr. in vitâ Laur. adnot. & morum. ii. 234.*

(b) Thus he addresses Lorenzo in a letter dated xiii. Kal. Febr. 1482, *Fabr. adnot. & mon. v. ii. p. 243.* "Alla Giornata di Ferrara
"dove dite avere promesso andare, vi avrei consigliato non andaste
"punto, ma che guardaste bene tener sicura vostra persona; perchè

consequences

consequences expected from it induced him to disregard the precaution. Among other arrangements it was determined that the Milanese should endeavour to form a diversion by an attack on the Venetian territory, and that the duke of Calabria should repair with a powerful body of troops to the relief of the duke of Ferrara. By these decisive measures, a speedy and effectual stop was put to the further progress of the Venetian arms, whilst the allied troops over-ran the territories of Bergamo, of Brescia, and of Verona. Finding their attempt to subjugate the city of Ferrara frustrated, and solicitous for the safety of their own dominions, the Venetians had recourse to negotiation, and had sufficient influence with Lodovico Sforza to prevail upon him to desert the common cause. His dereliction induced the allies to accede to propositions for peace, which, though sufficiently favorable to the Venetians, secured the duke of Ferrara from the ambition of his powerful neighbours, and repressed that spirit of encroachment which the Venetians had manifested, as well on this as on former occasions.

As soon as the affairs of Italy were so adjusted as to give the first indications of permanent tranquillity, Sixtus died. The coincidence of these events gave rise to an opinion which was rendered in some degree credible by the knowledge of his

" non conosco nè i personaggi nè il luogo, dove v'habbate a trovare;

" e v'avrei mandato uno imbasciatore di quà in vostra excusatione;

" nientedimanco, poichè l'avete promesso, me ne reporto a voi; &

" alla buona hora sia, & a Dio.

LUI.

restless disposition, that his death was occasioned by vexation at the prospect of a general peace (a). Of the character of this successor of St. Peter, we have already had sufficient proof. It must indeed be acknowledged, that no age has exhibited such flagrant instances of the depravity of the Roman see, as the close of the fifteenth century, when the profligacy of Sixtus IV. led the way, at a short interval, to the still more outrageous and unnatural crimes of Alexander VI. The avarice of Sixtus was equal to his ambition. He was the first Roman pontiff who openly exposed to sale the principal offices of the church; but not satisfied with the disposal of such as became vacant, he instituted new ones, for the avowed purpose of selling them, and thereby contrived to obtain a certain emolument from the uncertain tenure by which he held his see. To Sixtus IV. posterity are also indebted for the institution of inquisitors of the press, without whose licence no work was suffered to be printed. In this indeed he gave an instance of his prudence; it being extremely consistent, that those who are conscious of their own misconduct should endeavour to stifle the voice that publishes and perpetuates it. Even Muratori acknowledges, that this pontiff had a heavy account to make up at the tribunal of God (b).

(a) He died on the 12th of August 1484, being the fifth day after peace was proclaimed at Rome. *Murat. Ann. v. ix. p. 546. 549.*
 " O perchè fusse il termine di sua vita venuto, o perchè il dolore
 " della pace fatta, come nemica a quella l'ammazzasse."

(b) " Di grossi conti avrà avuto questo pontefice nel tribunale di
 " Dio." *Annal. v. ix. p. 538,*

The death of Sixtus IV. who for the space of thirteen years had embroiled the states of Italy in constant dissensions, was a favorable omen of the continuance of tranquillity; and the choice made by the conclave of his successor seemed still further to secure so desirable an object. Giambattista Cibo, who obtained on this occasion the suffrages of the sacred college, was a Genoese by birth, though of Greek extraction. The urbanity and mildness of his manners formed a striking contrast to the inflexible character of his predecessor. From his envoys at Rome, Lorenzo became early acquainted with the disposition of the new pope, who assumed the name of Innocent VIII. At the time of his elevation to the supremacy, he was about fifty-five years of age, and had several natural children. Vespucci, the correspondent of Lorenzo, represents him as a weak but well-disposed man, rather formed to be directed himself than capable of directing others (a).

Lorenzo had perceived the disadvantages under which he labored in his political transactions, on account of his dissensions with the papal see; and he therefore learnt with great satisfaction that the pope, soon after his elevation, had expressed a very favorable opinion of him, and had even avowed an intention of consulting him on all important occurrences. The power of the other Italian potentates was bounded by the limits of their respective dominions; but Lorenzo was well aware that the Roman

(a) Many particulars respecting this pontiff may be found in the letter from Vespucci to Lorenzo, extracted from the documents of Fabroni. *App. No. XLIV.*

pontiff, independent of his temporal possessions, maintained an influence that extended throughout all Christendom, and which might be found of the utmost importance to the promotion of his views. He therefore sedulously improved the occasion which the favorable opinion of Innocent afforded him; and in a short time obtained his confidence to such a degree, as to be intrusted with his most secret transactions and most important concerns (a). This fortunate event also first opened to the Medici the dignities and emoluments of the church, and thereby led the way to that eminent degree of splendor and prosperity which the family afterwards experienced.

To the carrying into effect the pacific intentions of Lorenzo, several obstacles yet remained. During the commotions in Italy, consequent on the conspiracy of the Pazzi, the town of Sarzana, situated near the boundaries of the Genoese and Florentine dominions, and which the Florentines had purchased from Lodovico Fregoso, had been forcibly wrested from them by Agostino, one of his sons. The important contests in which the Florentines were engaged had for some time prevented them from attempting the recovery of a place, to which,

(a) "Affettate che faranno queste vostre cose co' Genovesi Lorenzo conoscerà che non fu mai Pontefice, che amassì tanto la casa sua quanto io. Et avendo visto per esperienza, quanta sia la fede, integrità & prudentia sua, io farò tosto governarmi secondo i ricordi & pareri sui." Such was the language in which Innocent addressed himself to Pier Filippo Pandolfini, the Florentine ambassador.

Fabroni in vita, v. ii. p. 263.

according to the established custom of the times, they had undoubted pretensions; but no sooner were they relieved from the anxiety and expense of external war, than they bent their whole attention to this object. In order to secure himself against the expected attack, Agostino had made a formal surrender of the town to the republic of Genoa, under which he professed to exercise the government. Lorenzo therefore entertained hopes, that, by the mediation of the new pope, his countrymen the Genoese might be induced to resign their pretensions; but his interference having proved ineffectual, the Florentines prepared to establish their right by arms. The approach to Sarzana necessarily lay by the town of Pietra-Santa, the inhabitants of which were expected to remain neuter during the contest; but a detachment of Florentine troops, escorting a quantity of provisions and ammunition, passing near that place, were attacked and plundered by the garrison (a). So unequivocal a demonstration

(a) Machiavelli, pleased in relating instances of that crooked policy in which he is supposed to have been himself an adept, informs us, that the Florentines, wanting a pretext for a rupture with the inhabitants of Pietra-Santa, directed a part of their baggage to pass near that place, for the purpose of inducing the garrison to make an attack upon it. *Hist. lib. 8.* And Fabroni, on what authority it is not easy to discover, expressly attributes this artifice to Lorenzo de' Medici, in *vita Laur. v. i. p. 127.* But Ammirato, whose veracity is undoubted, asserts that this incident took place without any premeditated design on the part of the Florentines, introducing his narrative with a direct censure of the relation of Machiavelli: "Hor volle più tosto il caso, che artificio alcuno, il quale v'è il Machiavelli accattando, &c." *Ist. Fior. lib. 25.*

of hostility rendered it necessary for the Florentines, before they proceeded to the attack of Sarzana, to possess themselves of Pietra-Santa. It was accordingly invested, and such artillery as was then in use was employed to reduce the inhabitants to submission. The Genoese however found means to reinforce the garrison, whilst the sickness of some of the Florentine leaders, and the inactivity of others, contributed to protract the siege. Dispirited by resistance, the count of Pitigliano, one of the Florentine generals, ventured even to recommend to the magistrates of Florence the relinquishment of the enterprize as impracticable, at least, for that season. These representations, instead of altering the purpose of Lorenzo, only excited him to more vigorous exertion; by his recommendation, the command of the Florentine troops was given to Bernardo del Nero, and soon afterwards Lorenzo joined the army in person. His presence and exhortations had the most powerful effect on his countrymen. Within the space of a few days after his arrival, the besiegers reduced the place to such extremity, that proposals were made for a capitulation, which were acceded to by Lorenzo; and the town was received into the protection of the Florentine republic, without further molestation to the inhabitants (a).

From Pietra-Santa it was the intention of Lorenzo, notwithstanding the advanced season of the year, to have proceeded immediately to the attack of Sarzana, but the long and unhealthy

(a) *Ammir. Ist. Fior. lib. 25.*

service in which the army had been engaged, rendered a temporary cessation of hostilities indispensable. Several of the principal commanders together with Antonio Pucci, one of the Florentine commissioners to the army, had fallen victims to the fatigues of the war; and Lorenzo, who labored under a chronic, and perhaps an hereditary complaint, was soon afterwards obliged to resort to the baths of S. Filippo for relief. Before he recovered his health, his attention was called towards a different quarter, in which all his exertions became necessary to preserve his pacific system from total destruction.

This commotion originated in the turbulent designs of Sixtus IV. who had sown the seeds of it in his lifetime, although they did not spring up till after his death. The Neapolitan nobility, exasperated with the princes of the house of Aragon, who had endeavoured to abridge their power and independence, were prepared, whenever occasion offered, to attempt the recovery of their rights. In restraining the exorbitant power of the nobles, which was equally formidable to the king and oppressive to the people, Ferdinand might have been justified by the expediency of the measure, and protected by the affections of his subjects; but, in relieving them from the exactions of others, he began to oppress them himself, and thus incautiously incurred that odium, which had before been exclusively bestowed upon his nobility. The spirit of disaffection that soon became apparent was not unobserved by Sixtus, who, in addition to the

ambitious motives by which he was generally actuated, felt no small degree of resentment against Ferdinand, for having, without his concurrence, concluded a peace with the Florentines. A secret intercourse was carried on between the pope and the Neapolitan barons, whose resentment was ready to burst out in an open flame when Sixtus died. This event retarded, but did not defeat the execution of their purpose. No sooner was Innocent seated in the chair, than they began to renew with him the intercourse which they had carried on with his predecessor. They reminded him that the kingdom of Naples was itself a fief of the Roman see; they represented the exhausted state of the king's finances, and the aversion which he had incurred from his subjects, as well by his own severity, as by the cruelties exercised in his name by the duke of Calabria; and exhorted him to engage in an attempt, the success of which was evident, and would crown his pontificate with glory (a). The pacific temper of Innocent was dazzled with the splendor of such an acquisition. He encouraged the nobility to proceed in their designs; he raised a considerable army, the command of which he gave to Roberto Sanseverino; several of the principal cities of Naples openly revolted, and the standard of the pope was erected at Salerno. On the first indication of hostilities, the king had sent his son John, who had obtained the dignity of a cardinal, to Rome, for the purpose of inducing the pope to relinquish his attempt; but the death

(a) *Valor. in vitâ Laur.* p. 51.

of the cardinal blasted the hopes, and added to the distresses of his father (a). Attacked at the same time by foreign and domestic enemies, Ferdinand saw no shelter from the storm, but in the authority and assistance of Lorenzo. The attachment that subsisted between him and the pope was indeed known to Ferdinand; but he had himself some claims upon his kindness, and had reason to believe that he could not regard with indifference, an attempt which, if successful, would effect a total change in the political state of Italy. Lorenzo did not hesitate on the part it became him to act. No sooner was he apprized of the dangerous situation of Ferdinand, than he left the baths of S. Filippo and hastened to Florence, where, on his first interview with the envoy of the king, he gave him the most unequivocal assurances of active interference and support. Lorenzo however saw the necessity of applying an effectual remedy to the increasing evil, and with a degree of freedom which the urgency of the occasion required, entreated the king to relax in his severity towards his subjects. "It grieves me to the soul," thus he writes to Albino the Neapolitan envoy, "that the duke of Calabria should have acquired, even undeservedly, the imputation of cruelty. At all events he ought to endeavour to remove every pretext for the accusation, by the most cautious

(a) His death was attributed to poison, given to him by Antonello Sanfeverino, prince of Salerno. *Murat. Ann.* v. ix. p. 542. The frequency of these imputations, though perhaps not always founded on fact, strongly mark the character of the age.

* regard to his conduct. If the people be displeased
 “ with the late impositions, it would be advisable
 “ to abolish them, and to require only the usual
 “ payments; for one *carlino* obtained with good-
 “ will and affection, is better than ten accom-
 “ panied with dissatisfaction and resentment.” He
 afterwards remonstrates with the king, through the
 same channel, on his harsh and imprudent conduct
 to some merchants, who it appears had been dis-
 missed from Naples, for having demanded from
 him the monies which they had advanced for his
 use.” “ If the king satisfy them not,” says he,
 “ by paying their demands, he ought at least to
 “ appease them by good words; to the end that
 “ he may not afford them an opportunity of treating
 “ his name with disrespect, and of gaining credit
 “ at the same time to what is, and to what is
 “ not true.” The reply of Ferdinand to Albino
 is sufficiently expressive of the respect which he
 paid to these admonitions (a); but unfortunately,
 the precepts which he approved in theory, he
 forgot to adopt in his practice; and to the neglect
 of these counsels, rather than to the courage or
 the conduct of Charles VIII. the subsequent ex-
 pulsion of his family from the kingdom of Naples
 is unquestionably to be referred.

The authority of Lorenzo de' Medici in Florence

(a) In reference to this letter of Lorenzo, which may be found
 in the Appendix, No. XLV. The king replies to Albino, “ Lo con-
 “ figlio de detto Mag. Lorenzo, che abbiama li occhi ad tutto, e
 “ mostramo in alcuna cosa non intendere, &c. ci è stato gratissimo,
 “ per essere prudentissimo e sapientissimo.”

was not the authority of despotism, but that of reason; and it therefore became necessary, that the measures which he might adopt should meet with the approbation of the citizens at large. He accordingly, without delay, called together the principal inhabitants, but had the mortification to find that the proposition which he laid before them, to afford assistance to the king, was received by his hearers with general disapprobation; some exclaiming against him, as being too precipitate in involving the republic in dangerous and expensive wars; whilst others condemned the freedom with which he opposed the Roman pontiff, and subjected himself and his fellow-citizens to those ecclesiastical censures, the ill effects of which they had so recently experienced. On this occasion, Lorenzo was reminded, that the Venetians would probably unite with the pope in subjugating the kingdom of Naples; in which case, the intervention of the Florentines would only involve them in the same ruin that threatened the Neapolitan state. The solicitations and remonstrances of his fellow-citizens shook not the purpose of Lorenzo. Through the thick mist of popular fears and prejudices, he distinctly saw the beacon of the public welfare; and the arguments of his adversaries had already been anticipated and refuted in his own mind. That eloquence which he possessed in so eminent a degree was never more successfully exerted; and the reasons that had determined his own judgment were laid before his audience in a manner so impressive, as to overpower all opposition, and

induce them unanimously to concur in his opinion. " This oration," says Valori, " as committed to " writing by some of his hearers, I have myself " perused; and it is not possible to conceive any " composition more copious, more elegant, or " more convincing (a)."

The situation of Ferdinand became every day more critical. A general defection of his nobility took place. The two brothers of the family of the Coppula, one of whom was his prime counsellor, and the other the treasurer of the kingdom, held a treacherous correspondence with his enemies; and the duke of Calabria, who had advanced towards Rome to prevent a junction of the pontifical troops with those of the insurgents, was totally defeated by Sanseverino, and obliged to fly for protection into the territories of Florence. It was matter of gratification to some, and of surprise to all, that the very man, who, by his sanguinary and tyrannical disposition, had a short time before spread terror through the whole extent of Tuscany, should now appear as a fugitive at Montepulciano, imploring the assistance of the Florentines, and waiting the arrival of Lorenzo de' Medici; who, being prevented by sickness from complying with his expectations, dispatched two of the principal citizens to assure the duke of the attachment of the Florentines to the house of Aragon, and of their determination to exert themselves to the utmost in its defence.

(a) *Valor. in vita Laur. p. 53.*

The military force of the republic, which seldom exceeded five thousand men, would have rendered small service in the contest, and it therefore became necessary to resort to other expedients. By the pecuniary assistance of the Florentines, the duke of Calabria was again enabled to take the field, and at their instance several eminent leaders of Italy engaged in the service of the king. The influence that Lorenzo possessed with Lodovico Sforza was successfully exerted to engage the states of Milan in the same cause. The powerful Roman family of the Orsini was induced not only to discountenance the enterprise of the pope, but to appear openly in arms against him; and Innocent began to dread that the conflagration which he had excited, or encouraged, in the kingdom of Naples, might extend to his own dominions. At the same time Lorenzo de' Medici, having still maintained an uninterrupted intercourse with the pope, assailed him with those arguments which he knew were best calculated to produce their effect. He represented the evils and disgrace that must arise to all Christendom, from the frequent example set by the head of the church, of appealing on all occasions to the sword. He pointed out the improbability that the northern powers of Italy would permit the Roman see to annex to its dominions, either directly or indirectly, so extensive a territory as the kingdom of Naples; and earnestly exhorted the pope not to waste his resources, disturb his tranquillity, and endanger his safety, in a conflict which, at best, could only terminate in substituting to the house of Aragon some of those

fortunate adventurers who had led the armies employed in its expulsion. Whether the appearances of hostility operated on the fears, or the reasoning of Lorenzo on the judgment of the pope, may remain in doubt; but the ardor with which he engaged in the conflict gradually abated, and Sanseverino was left to avail himself of his own courage, and that of the troops under his command, without receiving either orders to retire, or supplies to enable him to proceed. The languor that became apparent between the contending sovereigns seemed to have communicated itself to their armies; which having met on the eighth day of May 1486, an encounter took place, in which Ammirato not only acknowledges, that not a soldier was slain, but that he had found no memorial that even one of the combatants was wounded, though the contest continued for many hours, and only terminated with the day (a). In this harmless trial of muscular strength, Sanseverino and his followers were however forced off the field, and the consequences were as decisive as if the contest had been of the most sanguinary kind; for the king, availing himself of this circumstance, and apprized by Lorenzo of the favorable alteration in the temper of the pope, lost no time in laying before him such propositions for the accommodation of their dispute, as afforded him an opportunity of declining it with

(a) Ecco che nel volerfi muovere, si venne l'ottavo giorno di maggio al fatto d'arme; se merita di fatto d'arme haver nome una giornata, nella quale non che fosse alcun morto, ma non si fa memoria, che fosse alcun ferito. *Ammir. Ist. Fior. lib. 25. p. 174.*

credit to himself, and apparent safety to his Neapolitan confederates. By the conditions of this treaty, the king acknowledged the jurisdiction of the apostolic see, and agreed to pay to the pope a stipulated subsidy. Besides which, he engaged to pardon, freely and unconditionally, the nobles who had revolted against him.

The oppressive conduct of the Italian sovereigns, or the restless disposition of their subjects, seldom admitted of a long continuance of tranquillity; and as Lorenzo had acquired a reputation for impartiality and moderation, the dissensions that occasionally arose were generally submitted to his decision. The political contentions in which the pope was engaged, displayed indeed an ample field for the exercise of his talents. Important as the favor of the Roman see might be to the success of his labors, it was not preserved without an unremitting attention to its interests. In the year 1486, Buccolino Guzzoni, a citizen of Osimo, a part of the papal territories, incited the inhabitants to revolt. The cardinal Giuliano della Rovere, afterwards Julius II. was dispatched by the pope to reduce the place to obedience; but threats and entreaties were alike ineffectual, and the inhabitants avowed their resolution to surrender the city to the Turks, rather than again submit to the authority of the pope. From the success of the insurgents, the example began to spread through the adjoining districts; when Lorenzo dispatched Gentile, bishop of Arezzo, with instructions to treat with Buccolino for a reconciliation. What the obstinacy of Buccolino

had refused to the representations of the pope, was conceded to those of Lorenzo, under whose sanction the terms of the treaty were speedily concluded, and Buccolino accompanied the ambassador of Lorenzo to Florence. Muratori informs us, that the artifice by which Lorenzo extricated the pope from his turbulent adversary, was the timely application of some thousands of golden ducats; and this he accompanies with an insinuation, which, if justly founded, would degrade the magnanimous character of Lorenzo to a level with that of his sanguinary and treacherous contemporaries. "Having invited Buccolino to Florence," says that author, Lorenzo, with great address, prevailed upon him, for his further security, to repair to Milan; but the security that he there found was "a halter from the hands of Lodovico Sforza (a)." If, however, the death of Buccolino, when the contention was over, was of such importance as to induce Lorenzo to the commission of so atrocious a crime, it is scarcely probable that he would have afforded his victim so favorable an opportunity of escaping the blow; but without having recourse to conjecture, a refutation of this calumny may be found in an author, who, not being considered as partial to the Medici, may on this occasion be admitted as an authentic witness. "After the surrender of Osimo," says Machiavelli, "Buccolino resided a considerable time at Florence, under the safeguard of Lorenzo, honored and respected. He afterwards went to Milan, where he did not

(a) *Murat. Ann.* v. ix. p. 554. *cit. Raynal. Annal. Eccles.*

"experience

" experience the same fidelity, having been
 " treacherously put to death there by Lodovico
 " Sforza (a)."

The remonstrances of the Florentines to the Genoese to relinquish the dominion of Sarzana, being yet disregarded, and the peaceable intervention of the pope and the duke of Milan appearing to be ineffectual, Lorenzo prepared for a powerful attack; and not only engaged the lords of Piombino, Faenza, Pitigliano, and Bologna in his cause, but applied to the king of Naples for such assistance as he could afford. In his answer to this requisition, Ferdinand confesses high obligations to Lorenzo, and after lamenting his inability to repay them in a manner adequate to their importance, promises to furnish a supply of ships against the Genoese, and to give such other aid as the embarrassed state of his affairs would permit (b). The command of the army, destined to the attack of Sarzana, was given to Jacopo Guicciardini, and Pietro Vittorio, who, having defeated a body of the Genoese that opposed their progress, began the siege of the place. The resistance which they met with was however more obstinate than might have been expected. Impatient of the delay, Lorenzo resolved to join the army, and endeavour by his presence to promote the exertions of the commanders, and excite the ardor of the soldiery. His exhortations, addressed personally to every rank and denomination, produced an instantaneous effect: a vigorous attack was made;

(a) *Mac. lib. 8.*

(b) *v. App. No. XLVI.*

and the citizens, perceiving no prospect of further succour from the Genoese, surrendered at the discretion of the conquerors. It is not improbable, that the remembrance of the disaster which took place on the surrender of Volterra, had operated as an additional motive with Lorenzo to be present at the capture of Sarzana; however this may be, his conduct was marked with the greatest clemency to the inhabitants, and the city was received into the protection of the Florentine state, to which it was only desirable, as opposing a barrier to the incursions of the Genoese. Elated with conquest, the Florentine commanders wished to carry the war into the states of Genoa; but Lorenzo opposed himself to this design; justly conceiving it to be inconsistent with the interests of his country and his own character to destroy that general equilibrium of the Italian states, which his utmost endeavours were constantly exerted to maintain. The apprehensions entertained by the Genoese were productive however of consequences as unfavorable to their liberties, as any which they could have experienced from a hostile invasion. To secure themselves from the expected attack, they surrendered their states to the duke of Milan, probably with the intention of again asserting their independence as soon as they had an opportunity; an artifice to which they had frequently resorted on former occasions (a).

In the conduct of Lorenzo towards the smaller governments in the vicinity of Florence, he gave

(a) *Murat. Annal.* v. ix. p. 555,

a striking instance of prudence and moderation. Instead of seeking for pretences to subjugate them, he, upon all occasions, afforded them the most effectual aid in resisting every effort to deprive them of their independence. In his estimation, these were the true barriers of the Tuscan territory. By the constant intercourse which he maintained with the subordinate sovereigns, and the chief nobility of Italy, he was enabled to perceive the first indications of disagreement, and to extinguish the sparks before they had kindled into a flame. The city of Perugia was held by the Baglioni, Castello by the Vitelli, Bologna by the Bentivoli, and Faenza by the Manfredi; all of whom resorted to him as the umpire of their frequent dissensions, and their protector from the resentment, or the rapacity, of their more powerful neighbours. Innumerable occasions presented themselves, in which the Florentines might have extended the limits of their dominions, but it was uniformly the policy of Lorenzo, rather to secure what the state already possessed, than, by aiming at more extensive territory, to endanger the whole; and so fully did he accomplish his purpose, that the acute, but profligate Lodovico Sforza, was accustomed to say, "*That Lorenzo had converted into iron what he found fabricated of glass (a).*" The views of Lorenzo were not however limited by the boundaries that divide Italy from the rest of Europe. The influence of other states upon the politics of that country was daily increasing. He had therefore,

(a) *Fabr. in vita Laur. vol. iv. p. 181.*

at almost every court, envoys and correspondents, on whose talents and integrity he had the greatest reliance; and who gave him minute and early information of every circumstance that might affect the general tranquillity. By these men, he heard, he saw, he felt, every motion and every change of the political machine, and was often enabled to give it an impulse where it was supposed to be far beyond the limits of his power. In conducting a negotiation, all circumstances seemed to concur in rendering him successful; but these were not the effects of chance, but of deep and premeditated arrangement. Knowing the route he had to take, the obstacles that might have obstructed his progress were cautiously removed, before his opponents were apprized of his intentions. Hence, as one of the Florentine annalists expresses it (a), he became the balance point of the Italian potentates, whose affairs he kept in such just equilibrium as to prevent the preponderancy of any particular state. Surrounded as he was by ambitious despots, who knew no restraint except that of compulsion, or by restless communities constantly springing up with elastic

(a) "Era venuto Lorenzo in tanta riputazione e autorità appresso
 " gli altri principi d'Italia, &c, che tutti gli Scrittori di que' tempi,
 " e le memorie ancora degli uomini, che vivono, e che sono vivuti
 " a tempi nostri unitamente s'accordano, che, mentre ch'egli visse
 " fu sempre l'ago della bilancia tra' principi predetti, che mantenne
 " bilanciati gli stati loro, e di tal maniera gli tenne uniti, e ciascuno
 " di essi ristretti dentro a' termini de' loro confini, che si potette dipoi,
 " dopo la sua morte, vedere questa verità detta di sopra," &c.
Filip. de' Narli, Comment. de' Fatti civili di Fir. lib. 3. Ed. Ven. 1728.

vigor against the hand that pressed them; it was only by unwearied attention that he could curb the overbearing, relieve the oppressed, allay their mutual jealousy, and preserve them from perpetual contention. By inducing them to grasp at unsubstantial advantages, he placed in their hands real blessings; and by alarming them with imaginary terrors, averted their steps from impending destruction.

We have already seen, that by the terms of the treaty between the pope and the king of Naples, Ferdinand was to pay an annual subsidy to the Roman see, and was also to grant an unconditional pardon to his refractory nobles. The latter of these conditions he immediately broke, and the other he only adhered to as long as he conceived that the pope was able to compel its performance. The cruelty and perfidy shown by Ferdinand in his treatment of the Neapolitan nobility, fixes an indelible stain upon his character; but the operations of the moral world are not less certain than those of the natural, and the treachery of Ferdinand brought forth in due time its fruits of bitterness. It is true indeed, as Muratori well observes, "God
 " does not always repay in this world, nor are his
 " judgments laid open to us; but if we may on
 " any occasion be allowed to interpret them, it is
 " when they seem to be the retribution of cruelty.
 " In fact, the calamities of Ferdinand were not
 " long postponed. The lapse of a few years deprived him of life, and his posterity of the
 " kingdom of Naples. Surely, he can never be

"worthy to rule over a people, who knows not
 "how to forgive (a)."

The refusal of Ferdinand to comply with his engagements, again roused the resentment of the pope, the inadequacy of whose temporal arms to enforce his pretensions, was supplied by the spiritual terrors of excommunication. On this occasion, the intervention of Lorenzo de' Medici again became necessary. A long negotiation ensued, in the progress of which he availed himself of every opportunity afforded him by the circumstances of the times, the temper of the parties, and his own credit and authority, to prevent the disagreement from proceeding to an open rupture. Of his letters written in the course of these transactions, some are yet preserved, which, whilst they display the refined policy and deep discernment of their author, demonstrate how assiduously he labored to avert the calamities of war. "It appears to me," says he writing to Lanfredini his confidential envoy at Rome, who was to lay these representations before the pope, "that his holiness must propose to himself
 "one of these three things; either to compel the
 "king by force to comply with his requisition;
 "or to compromise matters with him on the most
 "advantageous terms that can be obtained; or,
 "lastly to temporize till something better may be
 "effected." He then enters into a full discussion of the difficulties and dangers that seem likely to

(a) "Certo non sarà giammai degno di reggere popoli, chi non
 "sa mai perdonare," *Murat. Ann. v. ix. p. 556,*

attend the making an hostile attack on the kingdom of Naples. He lays before the pope the situation not only of the other states of Italy, but of Europe; and shows the indispensable necessity of entering into treaties for assistance, or neutrality, before he engages in so hazardous an attempt. Having thus endeavoured to deter the pope from adopting any violent and unadvised measures, he adverts to the probability of terminating their differences by negotiation; the opportunity for which, however, he thinks as yet crude and immature, and as likely to be still further delayed by any severe or incautious proceedings. "With respect to temporizing," says he, "this is undoubtedly the only course to be pursued, because it is better beyond comparison to let matters remain in their present state, with reputation to his holiness, than to risk a war; especially as the king has it in his power to do him essential injury." He concludes with a recapitulation of his former opinions. "If the pope can accommodate matters with the king, consistently with his own honor, it seems to me that a tolerable compromise is better than a successful war. But as difficulties present themselves to an immediate agreement, I would endeavour to protract the discussion as long as it might be done with safety and propriety; all that I have advanced is however upon the idea that the pope is not prepared to carry his point by force, for if that were the case, the king would soon submit; but I fear he is too well apprized how far he is liable to be injured, and on this

"account will be more obstinate (a)." By representations of this nature, founded on incontestable facts, and enforced by unanswerable arguments, Lorenzo at length so far mitigated the anger, or abated the confidence of the pope, as to dispose him to listen to propositions of accommodation; whilst, through the medium of his ambassador at Naples, he prevailed on the king to assent to the payment of the same subsidy which his predecessors had paid to the holy see. It is not easy to say to which of the contending parties the conduct of Lorenzo was most acceptable; the pope omitted no subsequent opportunity of conferring on him and his family the most important favors; whilst Ferdinand unequivocally acknowledged, that to his friendship and fidelity, he and his family were indebted, not only for the rank they held, but even for their continuance in the kingdom of Naples (b).

The external concerns of the republic being happily adjusted, and the tranquillity of Italy secured, Lorenzo applied himself to the regulation of the internal discipline of the Florentine state. The government of this city was founded on the broadest basis of democratic equality. By its

(a) For this letter, v. *App. No. XLVII.*

(b) Ferdinand thus addressed himself to Antonio della Valle, one of the agents of Lorenzo at Naples: "Lorenzo ha provato, che veramente ho amato lui & quella città; ed io ho avuto a provare, che ha amato me, e i miei figliuoli, che senza lui, nè io nè loro saremmo in questo regno, il quale beneficio noi nè i nostri discendenti mai si hanno a scordare." *Pet. Lutetii Ep. ad Laur. Fab. v. ii. p. 369.* These obligations are also warmly acknowledged by Ferdinand in a letter to Lorenzo himself. v. *App. No. XLVIII.*

fundamental principles, every person who contributed by his industry to the support or aggrandizement of the state, had a right to share in the direction of it; either by delegating his power to others, or in exercising a portion of the supreme control, under the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. Inactivity was the only circumstance that incapacitated him from the enjoyment of political rights. The Florentines, as early as the year 1282, had classed themselves into distinct bodies, or municipal companies, according to their various professions; and in order to place their government on a truly popular foundation, had determined, that no person should be eligible to a public office, unless he were either actually, or professedly, a member of one or other of these companies. By this regulation, the nobility were either excluded from the offices of the state, or, in order to obtain them, were obliged to degrade the honors of their rank, by the humiliating appellation of artisan (*a*). From these associated bodies, a certain number of members were deputed to exercise the supreme government, in conjunction with an officer, whom we have frequently mentioned by the name of

(*a*) Et sopra tutto parve, che si haveffe havuto riguardo à fondar uno stato affatto popolare, non volendo che fussono ricevute al governo persone, che non fussero comprese sotto il nome, e insegna d'alcuna arte; eziandio che quelle arti non esercitassero, perciocchè si come non stimavano cosa conveniente il levar in tutto il governo di mano de' nobili, così giudicavano esser necessario, che almeno col nome che prendevano, deponessero parte dell' alterigia che porgea loro quella boriosa voce della nobiltà. *Ammir. Ist. lib. iii. v. i. p. 160.*

Gonfaloniere, whose authority was however subordinate to that of the delegated mechanics, or *Priori delle arti*, who continued in office only two months, and from three in number, had increased, at various intervals, to six, to eight, and lastly to ten (a). This institution had, in the time of Lorenzo de' Medici, subsisted nearly two hundred years, during which the office of Gonfaloniere had been filled by a regular succession of twelve hundred citizens, who had preserved the dignity and independence of the republic, and secured to their countrymen the exercise of their rights. With this laudable jealousy of their own liberties, the Florentines did not, like the Romans, from whom they derived their origin, exert their power to destroy the liberties

(a) The jealous temper of the Florentines in providing for the security of their liberties, is exquisitely satirized by their first poet:

Or ti fa lieta, che tu hai ben onde,
 Tu ricca, tu con pace, tu con senno;
 S'i' dico 'l ver, l' effetto nol nasconde
 Atene, e Lacedemona, che fenno
 L' antiche leggi, e furon sì civili,
 Fecero al viver bene un picciol fenno
 Verso di te, che fai tanto sottili
 Provvedimenti, ch'a mezzo Novembre
 Non giunge quel, che tu d'Ottobre fili,
 Quante volte del tempo, che rimembre
 Legge, moneta, e uficio, e costume,
 Ha' tu mutato, e rinnovato membre?
 E se ben ti ricorda, e vedi lume,
 Vedrai te simigliante a quell' infirma,
 Che, non può trovar posa in sulle piume
 Ma con dar volta suo dolore scherma.

Dante. *Purg. Cant. vi.*

of others. They wisely repressed the dangerous desire of subjecting to their dominion surrounding states, nor aspired to the invidious honor of sparing the subservient, and overturning the proud; and, though a community of freemen, were content to be the first in those accomplishments, which the flatterer of Augustus affected to despise (a).

There is however reason to conjecture, that the Florentine government, although sufficiently vigorous for internal regulation, was inadequate to the exertions of external warfare. The hand that may steer a vessel through the tranquil ocean, may be unable to direct the helm amidst the fury of the storm. It may indeed well be conceived, that the delegated magistrates, being so extremely limited, as well with respect to their number, as to the duration of their power, would reluctantly determine on, and cautiously engage in measures, which involved the welfare, and perhaps the existence of the community. Accordingly it appears that on important occasions it was customary for the magistrates to assemble the most respectable citizens, from whose advice they might derive assistance, and by whose countenance they might

(a) *Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,*

Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,

Orabunt causas melius, cœlique meatus,

Describent radio & surgentia fidera dicent:

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento,

(Hæ tibi erunt artes,) pacique imponere morem,

Parcere subiectis, & debellare superbos.

Æn. lib. vi.

secure themselves from censure. During the late dangerous contest, this measure had been frequently resorted to, and with such manifest advantage, that Lorenzo, after the restoration of the public tranquillity, recommended, and obtained the establishment of a body of seventy citizens, who, in the nature of a senate, were to deliberate and to decide on all the transactions of government, as well in the affairs of peace, as of war. This institution, for which he might have pleaded the example of the Spartan legislator, was probably intended, not only to give a greater degree of stability and energy to the government, but to counteract the democratic spirit, which was supposed to have risen to a dangerous excess (a), and to operate as a safeguard against an abuse which was the destruction of all the free states of antiquity—the exercise of the powers of government by the immediate interference of the citizens at large.

At this period, the city of Florence was at its highest degree of prosperity. The vigilance of Lorenzo had secured it from all apprehensions of external attack; and his acknowledged disinterestedness and moderation had almost extinguished that spirit of dissension for which it had been so long remarkable. The Florentines gloried in their

(a) "All free governments," says Hume, very decisively, "must consist of two councils, a lesser and greater; or, in other words, of a senate and people." "The people" as Harrington observes, "would want wisdom without the senate; the senate, without the people, would want honesty." *Idea of a perfect Commonwealth.*

illustrious citizen, and were gratified in numbering in their body, a man who wielded in his hands the fate of nations, and attracted the respect and admiration of all Europe. Though much inferior in population, extent of dominion, and military character, to several of the other states of Italy, Florence stood at this time in the first degree of respectability. The active spirit of its inhabitants, no longer engaged in hostile contentions, displayed itself in the pursuits of commerce, and the improvement of their manufactures. Equally enterprising and acute, wherever there appeared a possibility of profit, or of fame, they were the first to avail themselves of it; and a Florentine adventurer, though with doubtful pretensions, has erected to himself a monument which the proudest conqueror might envy, and impressed his name upon a new world in characters that are now indelible (a). The

(a) Amerigo Vespucci, who has contended with Columbus for the honor of the discovery of America, was born at Florence in the year 1451, of a respectable family, of which several individuals had enjoyed the chief offices of the republic. The name of Amerigo was at Florence a common name of baptism. For an account of the controversy that has taken place respecting the pretensions of these eminent navigators, I must refer to Dr. Robertson's History of America, *book ii. note 22.* without however approving the severity of his animadversions on the respectable Canonico Bandini, who has endeavoured, from original and almost contemporary documents, to support the claims of his countryman. *Band. vita di Amerigo Vesp. Flor. 1745.* However this may be, it is certain, that about the year 1507, Vespucci resided at Seville, with the title of master pilot, and with authority to examine all other pilots; for which he had a salary assigned him; an employment, as Tiraboschi well observes, suitable to a skilful navigator, but far below the pretensions of a man who had first

filk and linen fabrics manufactured by the Florentines, were in a great degree wrought from their native productions; but their wool was imported from England and from Spain, whose inhabitants indolently resigned their natural advantages, and purchased again at an extravagant price their own commodities. In almost every part to which the Florentines extended their trade, they were favored with peculiar privileges, which enabled them to avail themselves of the riches they had already acquired; and the superstitious prohibitions of the clergy against usury were of little avail against a traffic in which the rich found employment for their wealth, and the powerful relief in their necessities. The consequence of these industrious exertions was, a sudden increase of population in Florence; insomuch that Lorenzo was under the necessity of applying to the pope, for his permission to build in the gardens of the monasteries within the walls of the city. By his attention, the police was also effectually reformed. A contemporary author assures us, that there was no part of Italy where the people were more regular in their conduct, or

discovered the new continent. This employment, however, afforded Vespucci an opportunity of rendering his name immortal. As he designed the charts for navigation, he uniformly denominated that continent by the name of AMERICA, which being adopted by other mariners and navigators, soon became general. *Tirab. Storia della Let. Ital. v. 6. par. i. p. 192.* The memory of Vespucci is therefore now secured by a memorial,

Quod non imber edax nec aquilo impotens,
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, & fuga temporum.

where atrocious crimes were less frequent (a).
 " We have here," says he, " no robberies, no
 " nocturnal commotions, no assassinations. By night
 " or by day every person may transact his concerns
 " in perfect safety. Spies and informers are here
 " unknown. The accusation of one is not suffered
 " to affect the safety of the many; for it is a maxim
 " with Lorenzo, *that it is better to confide in all than*
 " *in a few.*" From the same authority we learn,
 that the due administration of justice engaged his
 constant attention, and that he carefully avoided
 giving rise to an idea, that he was himself above
 the control of the law. Where compulsory regu-
 lations lost their effect, the assiduity and example
 of Lorenzo produced the most salutary consequences,
 and banished that dissipation which enervates,
 and that indolence which palsies society. By for-
 ming institutions for the cultivation of the ancient
 languages, or the discussion of philosophical truths,
 by promoting the sciences, and encouraging the useful
 and ornamental arts, he stimulated talents into
 action, and excited an emulation which called
 forth all the powers of the mind. Even the public
 spectacles, intended for the gratification of the
 multitude, partook of the polished character of the
 inhabitants, and were conceived with ingenuity,
 and enlivened with wit. The prosperity and hap-
 piness which the citizens thus enjoyed were attri-
 buted to their true source, and Lorenzo received

(a) *Philippus Redditus Exhort. ad Pet. Med. Laur. fil. inæp-
 usc. Joan. Lamii, Delic. Erudit. Flor. 1743.*

the best reward of his labors in the gratitude of his country.

Beyond the limits of Tuscany, the character of this illustrious Florentine was more eminently conspicuous. The glory of the republic appeared at a distance to be concentrated in himself. To him, individually, ambassadors were frequently dispatched by the first monarchs of Europe; who, as their concerns required, alternately courted his assistance or solicited his advice (a). In the year 1489, when the emperor Frederick III. sent an embassy to Rome, he directed them to pass through Florence to obtain the patronage of Lorenzo; being, as he said, convinced of his importance in directing the affairs of Italy. An interchange of kind offices subsisted between this eminent citizen and John II. king of Portugal, who was deservedly dignified with the appellation of great, and was desirous that the transactions of his life should be recorded by the pen of Politiano (b). From Matteo Corvino whose virtues had raised him to the throne of Hungary, many letters addressed to Lorenzo are yet extant, which demonstrate not only the warm

(a) C'étoit une chose aussi admirable qu'éloignée de nos mœurs, de voir ce citoyen, qui faisait toujours le commerce, vendre d'une main les denrées du Levant, & soutenir de l'autre le fardeau de la république; entretenir des facteurs, & recevoir des ambassadeurs; résister au pape, faire la guerre & la paix, être l'oracle des princes, cultiver les belles-lettres, donner des spectacles au peuple, & accueillir tous les sçavans Grecs de Constantinople. Il égala le grand *Cosme* par ses bienfaits, & le surpassa par sa magnificence.

Volt. Essai, v. ii. p. 284.

(a) *Pol. Epist. lib. x. Ep. 1, 2,*

attachment

attachment of that monarch to the cause of science and the arts, but his esteem and veneration for the man whom he considered as their most zealous protector (a). As the reputation of Lorenzo increased, the assiduities of Louis XI. of France became more conspicuous; and in exchange for professions of esteem, which from such a quarter could confer no honor, we find him soliciting from Lorenzo substantial favors (b). The commercial intercourse between Florence and Egypt, by means of which the Florentines carried on their lucrative traffic in the productions of the east, was extended and improved by Lorenzo; and such was the estimation in which he was held by the sultan, that, in the year 1487, an ambassador arrived at Florence, bringing with him, as a mark of his master's esteem, many singular presents of rare animals and valuable commodities; amongst the former of which, a camelopardalis principally attracted the curiosity of the populace (c).

This epoch forms one of those scanty portions in the history of mankind, on which we may dwell without weeping over the calamities, or blushing for the crimes of our species. Accordingly, the fancy of the poet, expanding in the gleam of

(a) These letters are preserved in the *Palazzo Vecchio*, at Florence. *Filz.* xlvii.

(b) A letter from Louis XI. to Lorenzo, most earnestly entreating his assistance, in promoting the interests of the king's favorites in a proposed nomination of cardinals by Innocent VIII. is preserved in the *Palazzo Vecchio.* *Filz.* lix.

(c) Of these articles Pietro da Bibbiena, the secretary of Lorenzo, gives an inventory to Clarice his wife, *vs. App. No. XLIX. Fabr. ii. 337.*

prosperity, has celebrated these times as realizing the beautiful fiction of the golden age (a). This season, of tranquillity is the interval to which Guicciardini so strikingly adverts, in the commencement of his history, as being “prosperous beyond any other that Italy had experienced, during the long course of a thousand years. When the whole extent of that fertile and beautiful country was cultivated, not only throughout its wide plains and fruitful vallies, but even amidst its most sterile and mountainous regions; and under no control but that of its native nobility and rulers, exulted, not only in the number and riches of its inhabitants, but in the magnificence of its princes, in the splendor of many superb and noble cities, and in the residence and majesty of religion itself. Abounding with men eminent in the administration of public affairs, skilled in every honorable science and every useful art, it stood high in the estimation of foreign nations. Which extraordinary felicity, acquired at many different opportunities, several circumstances contributed to preserve, but among the rest, no small share of it was, by general consent, ascribed to the industry and the virtue of Lorenzo de’ Medici; a citizen, who rose so far beyond the mediocrity of a private station, that he regulated by his counsels the affairs of Florence, then

(a) From the numerous pieces which allude to this period, I shall select the poem of Aurelius (or Lippo) Brandolini, *De laudibus Laurentii Medicis*, as it is given in the *Carmina illust. Poet. Ital.* v. ii. p. 439. A collection now very rarely met with. v. App. No. L.

" more important by its situation, by the genius
 " of its inhabitants, and the promptitude of its
 " resources, than by the extent of its dominions;
 " and who having obtained the implicit confidence
 " of the Roman pontiff, Innocent VIII. rendered
 " his name great, and his authority important in
 " the affairs of Italy. Convinced of the perils
 " that might arise, both to the Florentine republic
 " and to himself, if any of the more powerful
 " states should be allowed to extend their domini-
 " ons, he used every exertion that the affairs of
 " Italy might be so balanced, that there should be
 " no inclination in favor of any particular state;
 " a circumstance which could not take place
 " without the permanent establishment of peace,
 " and the minutest attention to every event, how-
 " ever trivial it might appear." Such are the
 representations of this celebrated historian. It is
 only to be regretted that these prosperous days
 were of such short duration. Like a momentary
 calm that precedes the ravages of the tempest,
 they were scarcely enjoyed before they were past.
 The fabric of the public happiness, erected by
 the vigilance, and preserved by the constant care
 of Lorenzo, remained indeed firm and compact
 during the short remainder of his days; but at
 his death it dissolved like the work of enchantment,
 and overwhelmed for a time in its ruins even the
 descendants of its founder.

CHAP. VII.

DIFFERENT progress of Italian and classical literature
—*Latin writings of Dante, Petrarca, and Boccaccio*
—*Effects produced by them—Emanuel Chrysoloras—*
Consequences of improvement—Progress of the Lau-
rentian Library—Introduction of printing in Florence
—*Early editions of the classic authors—Politiano cor-*
rects the Pandects of Justinian—Miscellanea of Poli-
tiano—His controversy with Merula—Establishment
of the Greek academy at Florence—Joannes Argyro-
pylus—Demetrius Chalcondyles—English scholars at
Florence—Political importance obtained by men of
learning—Florentine secretaries—Bartolommeo
Scala—His controversy with Politiano—Learned
statesmen in other governments of Italy—Men of
rank devote themselves to study—Pico of Mirandula
—*Learned women—Alessandra Scala—Cassandra*
Fidelis—Result of the attention shown to classical
learning—Translations—Italian writers of Latin
poetry—Landino—Ugolino and Michael Verini—
Other Latin poets of the fifteenth century—Character
of the Latin poetry of Politiano—General idea of
the state of literature in Florence in the latter part
of the fifteenth century.

OF the improvement that took place in the Italian language in the fourteenth century, of its rapid and unexpected decline in that which succeeded, and of its restoration under the auspices of Lorenzo de'

Medici, some account has already been given; but in tracing the history of the revival and progress of the ancient languages, we shall find, that as they were influenced by other causes, they neither flourished nor declined with the study of the national tongue. On the contrary, a daily proficiency was made in classical literature, at the very time that the Italian language was again sinking into barbarism and neglect; and the former advanced, by a gradual but certain progress, towards that perfection which the latter suddenly and unexpectedly attained, from the causes to which we have before adverted.

In assigning the reason for this remarkable distinction, we must again recur to the times of Dante, of Petrarca, and of Boccaccio; and observe the effects produced by the exertions of those great men, whose talents throw a lustre over a period which would otherwise be involved in total darkness. In estimating their labors, we shall find that their various attempts to reduce into form their native language, and to revive the study of the ancient tongues, were not only attended with different degrees of success, but were followed by consequences precisely the reverse of those which might have been expected. With whatever justice Petrarca and Boccaccio might, in their own days, have boasted of their voluminous productions in the Latin tongue, the increasing applause bestowed on their Italian writings soon obscured their fame as Latin authors; and they are indebted for their present celebrity to works which they almost blushed

to own; and were ashamed to communicate to each other (a). The different merits of their Latin and their Italian compositions were however soon appreciated; and whilst the latter were daily rising in the estimation of the world, the former lost a great share of their reputation before the close of the succeeding century. "It is not to be denied (b)," says a very judicious critic of that period, "that both Dante and Petrarca were warm admirers of the ancients; but the Latin writings of Dante, like a picture that has lost its color, exhibit little more than an outline. Happy indeed had it been, had this author been enabled to convey his sentiments in Latin, as advantageously as he has done in his native tongue. The numerous works of Petrarca, the offspring of that solitude in which he delighted, are lasting monuments of his industry and his talents. Yet his style is harsh, and scarcely bears the character of Latinity. His writings are indeed full of thought, but defective in expression, and display the marks of labor without the polish of elegance; but as we sometimes take a potion, not for the sake of

(a) The Decamerone of Boccaccio was not communicated to Petrarca till many years after it was written (*Manni, Illust. del Boccaccio*, p. 629.); and Petrarca himself confesses, that the reception of his Italian writings was far more favorable than he expected.

S'io avessi pensato che si care,
Fosser le voci de' sospir miei in rima,
Fatte l'avrei dal sospirar mio prima,
In numero più spesse, in stil più rare.

Son. 253.

(a) *Paulus Cortesius, De Hominibus doctis*, p. 7. Ed. Flor. 1734.

" gratification, but of health, so from these writings
 " we must expect to derive utility rather than
 " amusement. Rude as they are, they possess how-
 " ever some secret charm which renders them
 " engaging. The distinguished talents of Boccaccio
 " sunk under the pressure of the general malady.
 " Licentious and inaccurate in his diction, he has
 " no idea of selection. All his Latin writings are
 " hasty, crude, and uninformed. He labors with
 " thought, and struggles to give it utterance; but
 " his sentiments find no adequate vehicle, and the
 " lustre of his native talents is obscured by the
 " depraved taste of the times." Whilst such was
 the fate of the Latin productions of these authors,
 their Italian writings were the objects rather of
 adoration than applause. No longer confined to
 the perusal of the closet, and the gratification
 of an individual, the poems of Dante and of Pe-
 trarca were read in public assemblies of the inhabit-
 ants of Florence, and their beauties pointed out,
 or their obscurities illustrated, by the most eminent
 scholars of the time. No sooner was the art of
 printing discovered, than copies of them were
 multiplied with an avidity which demonstrates the
 high esteem in which they were held. Even the
 prolix annotations with which these early editions
 were generally accompanied, if they do not for the
 most part display the talents of the critic, are a proof
 of the celebrity of the author. This observation is
 not however applicable to the commentary of
 Dante by Landino, who, with a laudable persever-
 ance, has preserved the remembrance of many

historical facts, and related many circumstances indispensibly necessary to the explanation of the *Divina Commedia*. His industry in the execution of a task so grateful to his countrymen, was rewarded by the donation of a villa, or residence, on the hill of Casentino, in the vicinity of Florence, which he enjoyed under the sanction of a public decree. Whilst the annotator was thus compensated, the exiled poet was, upwards of a century after his death, restored to his family honors, with the same formalities as if he had been still living; his descendants were permitted to enjoy the possessions of their illustrious ancestor, and his bust, crowned with laurels, was raised at the public expense.

It might then have been expected, that the successful efforts of these authors to improve their native tongue, would have been more effectual than the weak, though laudable attempts made by them to revive the study of the ancient languages; but it must be remembered, that they were all of them men of genius, and genius assimilates not with the character of the age. Homer and Shakspeare have no imitators, and are no models. The example of such talents is perhaps upon the whole unfavorable to the general progress of improvement; and the superlative abilities of a few, have more than once damped the ardor of a nation (a). But if the

(a) Dopo la morte di Cicerone e di Vergilio due chiarissimi specchi della lingua Latina, cominciò il modo dello scrivere Romanamente, così in versi come in prosa, a mutarsi & variare da se medesimo, e andò tanto di mano in mano peggiorando, che non era quasi più quel desso. Il medesimo nè più nè meno avvenne nella

great Italian authors were inimitable in the productions of their native language, in their Latin writings they appeared in a subordinate character. Of the labors of the ancients, enough had been discovered to mark the decided difference between their merits and those of their modern imitators; and the applauses bestowed upon the latter, were only in proportion to the degree in which they approached the models of ancient eloquence. This competition was therefore eagerly entered into; nor had the success of the first revivers of these studies deprived their followers of the hope of surpassing them (a). Even the early part of the fifteenth century produced scholars as much superior to Petrarca, and his coadjutors, as they were to the monkish compilers, and scholastic disputants, who immediately preceded them; and the labors of Leonardo Aretino, Gianozzo Manetti, Guarino Veronese, and Poggio Bracciolini, prepared the way for the still more correct and classical productions of Politiano, Sannazaro, Pontano, and Augurelli. The declining state of Italian literature,

lingua fiorentina; perchè spenti Dante, il Petrarca, e'l Boccaccio, cominciò a variare e mutarsi il modo e la guisa del favellare, e dello scrivere fiorentinamente, e tanto andò di male in peggio che quasi non si riconosceva più, &c.

Varchi L'Ercolano, vol. i. p. 83. Ed. Padova, 1744.

(a) Difficilis in perfecto mora est; naturaliterque quod procedere non potest, recedit. Et, ut primo ad consequendos, quos priores ducimus, accendimur; ita ubi aut præteriri aut æquari eos posse desperavimus, studium cum spe senescit; & quod adæqui non potest, sequi desinit: præteritoque eo in quo eminere non possumus, aliquid in quo nitamur conquirimus. *Velleius Paterculus lib. i. cap. 17.*

so far then from being inconsistent with, was rather a consequence of the proficiency made in other pursuits, which, whilst they were distinguished by a greater degree of celebrity, demanded a more continued attention, and an almost absolute devotion both of talents and of time.

Whatever may have been the opinion in more modern times, the Italian scholars of the fifteenth century did not attribute to the exertions of their own countrymen the restoration of ancient learning. That they had shown a decided predilection for those studies, and had excited an ardent thirst of further knowledge, is universally allowed; but the source from which that thirst was allayed, was found in Emanuel Chrysoloras, who, after his return to his native country from his important embassies, was prevailed upon by the Florentines to pay a second visit to Italy, and to fix his residence among them. The obligations due to Chrysoloras, are acknowledged in various parts of their works, by those who availed themselves of his instructions; and the gratitude of his immediate hearers was transfused into a new race of scholars, who by their eulogies on their literary patriarch, but much more by their own talents, contributed to honor his memory (*a*). On his arrival in Italy

(*a*) Chrysoloras died at Constance, when the council was held there in 1415. A volume, consisting of eulogies upon him, lately existed in the monastery at *Camaldoli*. (*Zeno. Diff. Voss. v. i. p. 214.*) Poggio and Æneas Sylvius (*Pius II.*) each of them honored him with an epitaph. In the latter, the merit of having been the reviver of both Greek and Latin literature, is explicitly attributed to him.

in the character of an instructor, he was accompanied by Demetrius Cydonius, another learned Greek. The ardor with which they were received by the Italian scholars, may be conjectured from a letter of Coluccio Salutati to Demetrius, on his landing at Venice (a). "I rejoice not so much," says he, "in the honor I receive from your notice, as for the interests of literature. At a time when the study of the Greek language is nearly lost, and the minds of men are wholly engrossed by ambition, voluptuousness, or avarice, you appear as the messengers of the Divinity, bearing the torch of knowledge into the midst of our darkness. Happy indeed shall I esteem myself, (if this life can afford any happiness to a man to whom

Ille ego, qui Latum priscae imitaber artes,
Explois docui sermonum ambagibus, & qui,
Eloquium magni DEMOSTHENIS & CICERONIS
In lucem retuli, CHRYSOLORAS nomine notus,
Hic situs emoriens, peregrina sede quiesco, &c.

Hod. de Græc. illust. p. 24.

Janus Pannonius, a scholar of Guarino Veronese, (for whose history and unhappy fate, v. *Valerianus De infelicitate Literatorum*,) in an elegant Latin panegyric on his preceptor, also pays a tribute of respect to the Greek scholar:

Vir fuit hic patrio CHRYSOLORAS nomine dictus,
Candida Mercurio quem Calliopæa crearat,
Nutrierat Pallas: nec solis ille parentum
Clarus erat studiis, sed rerum protinus omnem
Naturam, magna complexus mente tenebat.

Jani Pannonii Quinquecclesiensis Episc. Paneg. ad Guar. Ver. preceptorem suum ap. Frobenium. Basil. 1518. p. 11.

(a) *Mehus, in vitâ Amb. Trav. p. 356.* This early visitor has escaped the researches of Dr. Hody. *De Græc. Illust.*

" to-morrow will bring the close of his sixty-fifth
 " year,) if I should by your assistance imbibe those
 " principles, from which all the knowledge which
 " this country possesses is wholly derived. Perhaps,
 " even yet, the example of Cato may stimulate me
 " to devote to this study the little that remains of
 " life, and I may yet add to my other acquirements,
 " a knowledge of the Grecian tongue."

If we advert to the night of thick darkness in
 which the world had been long enveloped, we
 may easily conceive the sensations that took place
 in the minds of men when the gloom began to
 disperse, and the spectres of false science, by turns
 fantastic and terrific, gave way to the distinct and
 accurate forms of nature and of truth. The Greeks
 who visited Italy in the early part of the fifteenth
 century, if they did not diffuse a thorough know-
 ledge of their language, and of those sciences which
 they exclusively possessed, at least prepared a safe
 asylum for the muses and the arts, who had long
 trembled at the approach, and at length fled before
 the fierce aspect of Mahomet II. From that period
 a new order of things took place in Italy; the
 construction of language was investigated on phi-
 losophical principles; the maxims of sound criticism
 began to supplant the scholastic subtilties which
 had perverted for ages the powers of the human
 mind; and men descended from their fancied
 eminence among the regions of speculation and
 hypothesis, to tread the earth with a firm foot,
 and to gain the temple of fame by a legitimate,
 though laborious path.

The establishment of public libraries in different parts of Italy, whilst it was one of the first consequences of this striking predilection for the works of the ancients, became in its turn the active cause of further improvement. To no description of individuals is the world more indebted, than to those who have been instrumental in preserving the wisdom of past ages, for the use of those to come, and thereby giving, as it were, a general sensorium to the human race. In this respect great obligations are due to the venerable Cosmo (a). From the intercourse that in his time subsisted between Florence and Constantinople, and the long visits made by the Greek prelates and scholars to Italy, he had the best opportunity of obtaining the choicest treasures of ancient learning; and the destruction of Constantinople may be said to have transferred to Italy all that remained of eastern science (b). After the death of Cosmo, his son Piero pursued with steady perseverance the same object, and made important additions to the various

(a) Bandini, *Lettera sopra i principj, &c. della Biblioteca Laurenziana. Fir.* 1773.

(b) The library of S. Marco, which, as we have before related, was founded by Cosmo, with the books collected by Niccolo Niccoli, and augmented at his own expense, was, in the year 1454, almost buried in ruins by an earthquake, that continued at intervals for nearly forty days, during which several persons lost their lives, Cosmo however not only restored the building to its former state, but raised the ceiling, so as to admit of a more extensive collection. At the same time a new arrangement of the manuscripts took place, and the Greek and Oriental works were formed into a class distinct from the Latin.

Mehus in vitâ Amb. Trav. p. 66. 73.

collections which Cosmo had begun, particularly to that of his own family (a). But although the ancestors of Lorenzo laid the foundation of the immense collection of manuscripts, since denominated the Laurentian Library, he may himself claim the honor of having raised the superstructure. If there was any pursuit in which he engaged more ardently, and persevered more diligently than the rest, it was that of enlarging his collection of books and antiquities. "We need not wonder," says Niccolo Leonicens, writing to Politiano (b), "at
 " your eloquence and your acquirements, when
 " we consider the advantages which you derive
 " from the favor of Lorenzo de' Medici, the great
 " patron of learning in this age; whose messengers
 " are dispersed throughout every part of the earth,

(a) The manuscripts acquired by Piero de' Medici are for the most part highly ornamented with miniatures, gilding, and other decorations, and are distinguished by the *fleurs de lys*. Those collected by Lorenzo are marked not only with the Medicean arms, but with a laurel branch in allusion to his name, and the motto *SEMPER*. When we advert to the immense prices which were given for these works, and the labor afterwards employed on them, they may be considered as the most expensive articles of luxury. A taste for the exterior decoration of books has lately arisen in this country, in the gratification of which no small share of ingenuity has been displayed; but if we are to judge of the present predilection for learning by the degree of expense thus incurred, we must consider it as greatly inferior either to that of the Romans, during the times of the first emperors, or of the Italians in the fifteenth century. And yet it is perhaps difficult to discover, why a favorite book should not be as proper an object of elegant ornament, as the head of a cane, the hilt of a sword, or the latchet of a shoe.

(b) *Polit. Epist. lib. ii. Ep. 7.*

" for the purpose of collecting books on every
 " science, and who has spared no expense in
 " procuring for your use, and that of others who
 " may devote themselves to similar studies, the
 " materials necessary for your purpose. I well
 " remember the glorious expression of Lorenzo,
 " which you repeated to me, that he wished the
 " diligence of Pico and yourself, would afford him
 " such opportunities of purchasing books, that
 " his fortune proving insufficient, he might pledge
 " even his furniture to possess them." Acting under
 the influence of such impressions, we cannot wonder
 at the progress made, by Lorenzo, in which he
 derived great assistance from Hieronymo Donato,
 Ermolao Barbaro, and Paolo Cortesi; but his prin-
 cipal coadjutor was Politiano, to whom he com-
 mitted the care and arrangement of his collection,
 and who made excursions at intervals through
 Italy, to discover and purchase such remains of
 antiquity, as suited the purposes of his patron (a).
 Two journies, undertaken at the instance of Lorenzo
 into the east, by Giovanni Lascar produced a great
 number of rare and valuable works. On his return
 from his second expedition, he brought with him
 about two hundred copies, many of which he had
 procured from a monastery at Mount Athos; but

(b) Of the vigilance of Politiano in these pursuits, we have the
 most explicit evidence, in a letter from him to Lorenzo, first published
 by Fabroni, which may justify the forcible remark of that author on
 the literary agents of Lorenzo. " Porro ipsos venaticos canes dixisses,
 " ita odorabantur omnia & pervestigabant, ut ubi quidque rarum
 " esset, aliqua ratione invenirent atque compararent."

Fabr. in vitâ Laur. v. i. p. 153. App. No. LI.

this treasure did not arrive till after the death of Lorenzo, who in his last moments expressed to Politiano and Pico, his regret that he could not live to complete the collection which he was forming for their accommodation (a). Stimulated by the example of Lorenzo, other eminent patrons of learning engaged in the same pursuit. Those who particularly distinguished themselves were Matteo Corvino king of Hungary, and Federigo duke of Urbino (b), to both of whom Lorenzo gave permission to copy such of his manuscripts as they wished to possess; nothing being more consonant to his intentions than to diffuse the spirit of literature as extensively as possible.

The newly discovered art of printing, contributed also in an eminent degree, to accelerate the progress of classical literature. This art was practised very early in Florence, and some of the Florentine authors have even been desirous of conferring on one of their countrymen, the merit of its invention (c); but this acute people have too many well-founded claims on the gratitude of posterity, to render it necessary for them to rely on doubtful commendation. It is however certain that whilst Venice solicited the assistance of Nicolas Jensen, a native of France, and Rome began to practise the

(a) Non nihil etiam tunc quoque jocus nobiscum, quin utrosque intuens nos; Vellem ait distulisset me saltem mors hæc ad eum diem quo vestram plane bibliothecam absoluissem. *Pol. Ep. lib. iv. Ep. 2.*

(b) *Pol. Ep. lib. iii. Ep. 6. Fabr. in vitâ Laur. v. i. p. 154.*

(c) Manni, della prima promulgazione de' Libri in Firenze.
Fir. 1761.

art under the guidance of the two German printers, Sweynheym and Pannartz, Florence found amongst her own citizens, an artist equal to the task. Taking for his example the inscriptions on the ancient Roman seals (a), or more probably stimulated by the success of his contemporaries, Bernardo Cennini, a Florentine goldsmith, formed the *matrices* of his letters in steel; by means of which, with the assistance of his two sons, Domenico and Piero, he began in the year 1471, to print the works of Virgil, with the commentary of Servius, which he published at Florence in the following year (b).

Lorenzo de' Medici saw the importance of a discovery, which had been wanting to the completion of the generous views of his ancestors, and availed himself of it with a degree of earnestness which sufficiently shows the motives by which he was actuated. At his instigation, several of the Italian scholars were induced to bestow their attention, in collating and correcting the manuscripts

(a) *Manni, della prima promulgazione de' Libri in Firenze* p. 3.

(b) At the close of the *Bucolics* in this edition, is the following inscription:

AD LECTOREM
Florentiæ vii. Idus Novembres
MCCCCLXXI.

Bernardus Cenninus Aurifex omnium judicio præstantissimus & Dominicus ejus F. egregiæ indolis adolescens: expressis ante calibe characteribus, ac deinde fuis literis, volumen hoc primum imprefferunt. Petrus Cenninus Bernardi ejusdem F. quanta potuit cura & diligentia emendavit, ut cernis. *Florentinis ingeniis nil ardui est.* And at the close of the volume is another inscription, with the date of October 1472.

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E

of the ancient authors, in order that they might be submitted to the press with the greatest possible accuracy. In the dialogues of Landino, published by him under the name of *Disputationes Camaldulenses*, to which we have had occasion to refer (a), that author has devoted his third and fourth books to a critical dissertation on the works of Virgil, particularly with a view of explaining such parts as are supposed to contain an allegorical sense; but he soon afterwards performed a much more grateful office to the admirers of the Roman poet, by correcting the errors with which his works abounded, and endeavouring to restore them to their original purity. In the proeme to this work, which he has inscribed to Piero de' Medici, the son of Lorenzo, he recapitulates the favors which the ancestors of his patron have bestowed on men of learning, and particularly recommends to his imitation, in this respect, the example of his father. He adverts to the assassination of Giuliano de' Medici, and attributes the preservation of Lorenzo at that critical juncture to his own courage and magnanimity (b). Returning to his immediate subject, he thus proceeds: "In my dialogues of Camaldoli, I have given

(a) Vol. i. p. 103.

(b) Dabis, suavissime Petre, hoc in loco roganti mihi veniam, & barbaricam illam, & omnium sceleratissimam ac sine exemplo conjunctionem silentio præterierim: qua in templo marmoreo inter sacra solemnia & Julianus frater sævissime trucidatus, & ipse Laurentius, inter strictos, & undique eum petentes gladios jam jam casurus, ita elapsus est, ut non humano, sed divino auxilio, & sua animi præstantia, quæ audacissimum quemque terrere poterat, de manu inimicorum ereptus videatur. *Band. Spec. Lit. Flor. v. i. p. 223.*

" a philosophical comment on the works of Virgil.
 " I now mean to perform the office of a gram-
 " marian and critic on this author. In my former
 " attempt, as the subject is of more dignity, I
 " have introduced your father as one of the dis-
 " putants; but these observations, which are intend-
 " ed to inculcate a knowledge of the Latin language,
 " I consider as more properly addressed to a young
 " man of your promising talents and cultivated
 " understanding (a)." In the year 1482, Landino
 published also an edition of the works of Horace,
 with numerous corrections and remarks, which
 he inscribed to Guido da Feltri, the son of Federigo,
 duke of Urbino (b), to whom he had dedicated, in
 terms of the highest commendation and respect,
 his *Disputationes Camaldulenses*. Landino was one of
 the first scholars who, after the revival of letters,
 devoted himself to the important task of restoring
 and elucidating these favorite authors, and his
 labors were received with unbounded applause.
 Of his observations on Horace considerable use has
 been made by many subsequent editors. On their
 publication, Politiano accompanied them with the
 following ode, not unworthy of the poet whose
 praises it is intended to celebrate (c):

(a) *Band. Spec. Lit. Flor. v. i. p. 225.*

(b) *Impressum per Antonium Miscominum, Florentie, anno
 Sautis MCCCCLXXXII. nonis Augusti.* These commentaries were
 republished at Venice, *per Joannem de Forlivio & Socios*, in the
 following year, and several subsequent editions have taken place.

(c) This ode is not printed in the works of Politiano, and is very
 inaccurately given by Bandini. *Spec. Lit. Flor.* It is here republished
 from the edition of Horace by Landino, *Ven. MCCCCLXXXIII.*

AD HORATIUM FLACCUM.

Vates Threicio blandior Orpheo,
 Seu malis fidibus sistere lubricos
 Amnes, seu tremulo ducere pollice
 Iplis cum latebris feras;
 Vates Aeolii pectinis arbiter,
 Qui princeps Latiam sollicitas chelyn,
 Nec segnis titulos addere noxiis
 Nigro carmine frontibus;
 Quis te a barbarica compede vindicat?
 Quis frontis nebulam dispulit, & situ
 Deterfo, levibus restituit choris,
 Curata juvenem cute?
 O quam nuper eras nubilus, & malo
 Obductus senio, quam nitidos ades
 Nunc vultus referens, docta fragrantibus
 Cinctus tempora floribus!
 Talem purpureis reddere solibus
 Laetum pube nova post gelidas nives
 Serpentem, positis exuviis, solet
 Verni temperies poli.
 Talem te choreis reddidit & Lyræ,
 LANDINUS, veterum laudibus æmulus,
 Qualis tu solitus Tibur ad uvidum
 Blandam tendere barbiton.
 Nunc te deliciis, nunc decet & levi
 Lascivire joco, nunc puerilibus
 Insertum thyasis, aut fide garrula,
 Inter ludere virgines.

Poet, than whom the bard of Thrace
 Ne'er knew to touch a sweeter string;

O whether from their deep recess
 The tenants of the wilds thou bring,
 With all their shades; whether thy strain
 Bid listening rivers cease to flow;
 Whether with magic verse thou stain
 A lasting blot on vice's brow;
 Poet! who first the Latian lyre
 To sweet Æolian numbers strung!
 When late repressed thy native fire,
 When late impervious glooms o'erhung
 Thy front, O say what hand divine
 Thy rude barbaric chains unbound,
 And bade thee in new lustre shine,
 Thy locks with vernal roses crown'd?
 As when in spring's reviving gleam
 The serpent quits his scaly flough,
 Once more beneath the sunny beam,
 In renovated youth to glow;
 To thy lov'd lyre, and choral throng,
 LANDINO thus their poet brings;
 Such as thy TIBUR heard thy song,
 Midst her cool shades and gushing springs.
 Again with tales of whispered love,
 With sprightly wit of happiest vein,
 Through bands of vine-crown'd youths to rove,
 Or sport amidst the virgin train.

It is greatly to the credit of Politiano that these verses were addressed to the person who was his most formidable rival in those studies to which he had particularly devoted his talents. In restoring to their original purity the ancient authors, he was himself indefatigable; and if to the mu-

nificance of Lorenzo de' Medici we are to attribute the preservation of many of these works, Politiano is perhaps entitled to our equal acknowledgments for his elucidations and corrections of the text, which, from a variety of causes, was frequently unintelligible, illegible, or corrupt. In the exercise of his critical talents he did not confine himself to any precise method, but adopted such as he conceived best suited his purpose; on some occasions only comparing different copies, diligently marking the variations, rejecting spurious readings, and substituting the true. In other cases he proceeded further, and added Scholia and notes illustrative of the text, either from his own conjectures, or the authority of other authors (*a*). Besides the advantages which he derived from various copies of the same work, which enabled him to collate them so as to ascertain the true reading, he obtained

(*a*) In the edition of Cato, Varro, and Columella, published at Paris, *ex off. Rob. Stephani*, 1543, with the corrections of Pet. Victorius, that excellent critic thus adverts to the labors of Politiano: "Non exemplar ipsum semper consului, sed habui excusos formis
" libros, quos cum antiquis illis *Angelus Politianus* studiose olim
" contulerat, eosque, quantum mihi commodum fuit, pertractavi; illi
" enim quoque publici sunt: Eruditissimi igitur viri labor, magno
" me labore levavit; qui quidem, ut erat diligens, & accuratus, hac
" librorum collatione mirifice delectabatur: & ita posse bonos auctores
" multis maculis purgari, vere existimabat. Quæcumque igitur in
" præcis exemplaribus inveniēbat, in impressis sedulo adnotabat.
" Quod si diutius ille vixisset, & quæ mente destinaverat perficere
" potuisset, opera sedulitasque ipsius magnos studiosis litterarum fructus
" attulisset, multosque qui postea huic muneri corrigendorum librorum
" necessario incubuerunt, magna prorsus molestia liberaffet."

great assistance from the collection of antiques formed by Lorenzo and his ancestors; and amongst his coins, inscriptions on marble, and other authentic documents, frequently elucidated and determined what might otherwise have remained in darkness or in doubt (a). At the close of his remarks on Catullus, a memorial appears in his own handwriting, in which he indulges himself in an exultation of youthful vanity, in the idea of having surpassed all his contemporaries in the diligence which he has shown in correcting the ancient authors. This memorial, which bears the date of 1473, at which time he was only eighteen years of age, is subscribed *Angelus Bassus Politianus*. Before, however, we accuse our youthful critic of an ostentatious display of learning, or an improper confidence in his own abilities, we ought to advert to another entry made two years afterwards at the close of the works of Propertius in the same volume, by which he confesses, that many of his previous observations do not approve themselves to his riper judgment, and requests the reader not to form an opinion of his talents, his learning, or his industry, from such a specimen. There being many things

Me quoque, qui scripsi, iudice digna lini.

Which I, their author, well might wish to blot (b).

(a) *Menck. in vitâ Pol. p. 237.*

(b) The reader may consult these memoranda in the Appendix, No. LII.

In this subsequent entry he denominates himself *Angelus Politianus*, which sufficiently marks the period when he chose to discontinue the appellation of *Bassus* (a); but what is of more importance, it serves to convince us, that with the errors of his judgment Politiano corrected also those of his temper, and that his proficiency in learning was accompanied by an equal improvement in modesty and candor. Among the ancient authors which he has thus illustrated are Ovid (b), Suetonius (c), Statius (d), The younger Pliny (e), The *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ* (f), and Quintilian (g); some of which have been published with his emendations, while his valuable remarks on others are yet confined to the limits of the Italian libraries. The example of Politiano was followed by many other celebrated scholars, who regarded Lorenzo de' Medici as the patron of their studies, and inscribed their labors with his name. Thus Domitio Calderino undertook to regulate the text of Martial (h), Bartolommeo Fontio employed his talents on

(a) On this point, which has been so much contested, I find the opinion of Bandini before cited in this work, v. i. p. 144, is confirmed by that of Laur. Mehus, *Vita Amb. Traversarii*, p. 87.

(b) In the Bibliotheca Marciana.

(c) In the Laurentian Library. *Plut. LXIV. cod. 1.*

(d) In the Corsini Library at Rome.

(e) In the Laurentian Library. *Plut. LXVII. cod. 7.*

(f) *Ib. Plut. XLIV. cod. 1.*

(g) *Ib. Plut. XLVI. cod. 5.*

(h) Printed at Rome per Joannem Gensberg, 1474, v. *De Bure* No. 2818.

Perfius (a), and Lancelotto on Columella (b). Nor were the Greek authors neglected. In the year 1488, Demetrius Chalcondyles and Demetrius Cretenfis published at Florence the first edition of the works of Homer, which is inscribed to Piero de' Medici, the son of Lorenzo (c).

The system of jurisprudence which in the fifteenth century prevailed throughout the greatest part of Europe, was that of the Roman or civil law, which was principally founded on the pandects or constitutions of Justinian. Hence the correction and explication of the subsisting copies of this work became of high importance to the community. This task was reserved for the indefatigable industry of Politiano, whose labors in this department entitle him to rank not only with the earliest, but with the most learned modern professors of this science. In his letters he has himself given some account of his progress in this laborious work. Much additional information may be found in the narrative of his life by Menckenius; and Bandini, who has lately had the good fortune to recover the commentary of Politiano and restore it to its former station in the Laurentian Library, has

(a) Published in 1481. *Band. Cat. Bibl. Laur.* v. ii. p. 679.

(b) *Band. Cat.* v. ii. p. 564. In the preface to this author, the editor thus addresses Lorenzo: "Ab ineunte etenim ætate, splendidissima nominis tui fama, ad tuam benevolentiam captandam ita me compulit, ut cunctis potius honoris tui studiosum ostendere hoc æve malim, quam in decorem meum reticere."

(c) Florentiæ imp. Typis Bernardi & Nerii Tanaidis Nerlii Florentinorum. Nono mensis Decembris Anno 1488. 2 vol. fo. For an account of this magnificent work, v. *De Bure*, No. 2493.

published an historical narrative expressly on this subject (a). In the accomplishment of this task, which he was induced to undertake at the instance of Lorenzo de' Medici, Politiano had singular advantages. An ancient and authentic copy found at Pisa, and supposed to have been deposited there by the orders of Justinian himself, had on the capture of that place been transferred to Florence (b), and was afterwards intrusted by Lorenzo de' Medici to the sole custody of Politiano (c). By this he was enabled to correct the numerous errors, and to supply the defects of the more recent manuscripts, as well as of two editions which had before issued from the press (d). The

(a) *Ragionamento Istorico sopra le collazioni delle Fiorentine Pandette, fatta da Angelo Poliziano, sotto gli auspicij del Mag. Lorenzo de' Medici, &c. Livorno 1762.*

(b) " Principio igitur scire te illud opinor, Imperatorem Justinianum posteaquam jus civile perpurgavit, in ordinemque redegit, cavisse illud in primis, ut in omnibus civitatibus quæ dignitate aliqua præcellerant, exemplaria legum quam emendatissima publice affervarentur — sed nullum ex his clarius tamen aut celebratius, quam quod ad usque urbis ejus captivitatem, Pisis, magna religione sit custoditum." *Pol. Ep. lib. 10.*

(c) " Hoc ergo mihi inspicere per otium licuit, rimarique omnia, & olfacere, quæque vellem excerpere diligenter, & cum vulgatis exemplaribus comparare. Tribuit nam hoc mihi uni *Laurentius ille Medices*, vir optimus ac sapientissimus; fore illud aliquando arbitratus, ut opera; labore industriaque nostra, magna inde omnino utilitas eliceretur." *Ib.*

(d) Mr. Gibbon gives Politiano the appellation of an enthusiast, for supposing this manuscript to be the " authentic standard of Justinian himself." " This paradox," says he, " is refuted by the abbreviations of the Florentine manuscript, and the Latin characters betray

civilians of the ensuing century have freely confessed their obligations to a commentator who first with the true spirit of research, applied himself to the elucidation of a science in itself sufficiently complex and obscure, but which was rendered still more so, by the imperfect state of those authorities to which its professors were constantly obliged to refer.

Of the critical talents of Politiano, and of the variety and extent of his erudition, his *Miscellanea* alone afford a sufficient testimony (a). For the publication of this work, which consists principally of observations on the writings of the ancient

"the hand of a Greek scribe." *Hist. of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, lib. 44. But Politiano had duly considered all the peculiarities of the manuscript, of which he was a complete judge, and was fully of opinion that it was the production of a Latin scribe, and not of a Greek. "Est autem," says he in an epistle to Lod. Bolognese (lib. xi.), "liber characteribus majusculis, sine ullis compendiariis notis, sine ullis distinctionibus; nec *Græcus*, sed *Latinus*—videlicet ille ipse quem inter ceteros publicavit Justinianus." This work, which consists of two volumes, written on thin vellum, was deposited, says Mr. Gibbon, on the authority of Brenckman (*Hist. Pandect. Florent. l. 1. c. x. xi. xii. p. 62. 93.*) as a sacred relic in a rich casket, in the ancient palace of the republic, new bound in purple, and shown to curious travellers by the monks and magistrates, bare headed and with lighted tapers.

(a) First printed by Antonio Miscomini at Florence, with the following singular colophon: *Impressit ex archetypo Antonius Miscominus. Familiares quidam Politiani recognovere. Politianus ipse nec Horthographian se ait, nec omnino alienam præstare culpam. FLORENTIÆ ANNO SALUTIS M.CCCC.LXXXIX. Decimo tertio kalendas Octobris.* In 4°. This book, like all those I have seen of the same printer, is most elegantly and correctly executed, and is a proof of the speedy proficiency made in typography at Florence.

authors, we are also indebted to Lorenzo de' Medici, to whom Politiano was accustomed, as they rode out on horseback, to repeat the various remarks which had occurred to him in his morning studies (a). At the request of Lorenzo, he was at length induced to commit them to paper, and to arrange them in order for the press. On their publication he inscribed them to his great friend and benefactor; not, as he assures him, merely for the purpose of testifying his gratitude, for the assistance and advice which he had in the course of his work received from him, but that it might obtain favor, and derive authority, from the celebrity of his name (b).

The publication of this work soon afterwards led Politiano into a controversy, in which he conducted himself with firmness and moderation, and which terminated greatly to his honor. Lodovico Sforza, anxious to throw a veil over the guilt of his usurpation by an attention to the promotion of letters, had prevailed upon Giorgio Merula among other learned men, to establish his residence at Milan, where he enjoyed an ample pension from the duke. The character of Merula stood high for his acquirements in Latin literature (c); but neither

(a) *Pol. in præf. ad Miscel.*

(b) Nec erunt opinor hæc quoque nostra, quamquam levioris operis studia, seu ludicra verius, dedecori tibi Laurenti Medices, cui nunc adscribuntur. Adscribuntur autem non magis adeo ut me gratum beneficiis tuis approbent, aut reponant gratiam, quod auxiliarium te, quodque consiliarium habuerunt, quam ut auspiciato procedant, & ut in iis tui memoria frequentetur, ex quo liber auctoritatem capiens magni celebritate nominis commendetur. *Pol. in præf. ad Miscell.*

(c) To Merula we are indebted for the first edition of the comedies

his proficiency in learning, nor his intercourse with the great, nor even his advanced age, had softened or improved a disposition naturally jealous and austere. He had however singled out Politiano as the only person among the scholars of Italy who, in his opinion, possessed any share of merit, and upon an interview which they had together at Milan, had acknowledged, that the restoration of the language of the ancient Romans depended upon his exertions (a). No sooner, however, did

of Plautus, printed at Venice, *per Johannem de Colonia & Vindelimum de Spira*, 1472. He also corrected and commented on the works of Juvenal, of Martial, of Quintilian, of Ausonius, the *Scriptores de re rustica*, and other ancient authors; several of which have been published with his remarks. Merula was the disciple of Filelfo, and like him was frequently engaged in those acrimonious contests which perhaps promoted, whilst they disgraced, the cause of literature. One of these debates was with Galeotto Marzio, who, about the year 1468, wrote his treatise *De homine*, in the first book of which he describes the exterior, and in the second, the interior parts of man. This work Merula attacked with great bitterness, and with a considerable display of critical sagacity. The commentary of Merula was printed without date or place, and inscribed to Lorenzo and Giuliano de' Medici; but as the author in his dedication refers to the establishment of the academy at Pisa as a recent transaction, it was probably published about the year 1472. From this edition I shall give the dedication, as a striking memorial of the early reputation which these illustrious brothers had acquired as patrons of learning (v. *App. No. LIII.*). In the copy before me, the critique on Galeotto is followed by a comment on an epistle of Sappho, inscribed to M. Ant. Maurocenus, and by some observations on Virgil, addressed to Lodovico Gonzago, prince of Mantua. Some account of the life and labors of Merula may be found in *Tirab. Storia della Lett. Ital. v. vi. part. 1. p. 291. Zeno. Diff. Voss. vol. ii. p. 83.*

(a) *Meministi credo, quod in frequenti auditorio Vespertis, cum*

the *Miscellanea* of Politiano make their appearance, than Merula availed himself of an opportunity of demonstrating his own superiority by depreciating the labors of his rival; asserting that such of the remarks of Politiano as were entitled to commendation, might be found in the critical works which he had himself previously published, or were in the memory of his pupils who had attended his public instructions (a). He even insinuated that he had collected no inconsiderable number of gross errors, which he might probably make public on some future occasion. Politiano was soon apprized of this injurious treatment; and as he was not slow at resenting an indignity, it is probable that Merula would have experienced the weight of his resentment, had no other considerations interposed. Merula stood high in the opinion of his patron, whilst Politiano was known to live on terms of the closest intimacy with Lorenzo de' Medici. An open attack might therefore have compromised the name of Lorenzo, whose connexions with Lodovico were of too much importance to be endangered in a literary contest. Thus circumstanced, Politiano adopted a more discrete and serious method of bringing on a discussion. He addressed a letter to the duke, entreating that he would exert his authority with Merula, to induce him to publish his criticisms; at the same time transmitting for his perusal a letter to Merula of similar

ad me accessisses, palam dixerim, te illum esse, quem prisca & Romanæ doctrinæ instauratorem mihi pollicerer.

Mer. Ep. int. Ep. Pol. lib. xi. Ep. 5.

(a) *Ibid.*

import (a). Merula however refused either to retract the opinions which he had avowed, or to communicate to Politiano his remarks. In answer to a sarcasm, which Politiano might well have spared, he replies, " You reproach me with my grey
 " locks—I feel not their effects. I yet possess vigor
 " of mind and strength of body; celerity of thought
 " and tenacity of memory; of these let Politiano
 " beware (b)." Several letters on this subject appear in the epistles of Politiano, and the contest was rising to an extreme of violence, when Merula suddenly died. This event gave Politiano real concern, not only on account of the loss of a man, of whose talents he entertained a high opinion, but as tending to deprive him still more effectually of the opportunity of defending his work (c). Anxious however that nothing might be omitted which was necessary to the vindication of his character, he again addressed himself to the duke, with earnest entreaties to transmit to him the criticisms of Merula; but to no purpose. This formidable composition, if indeed it ever existed, was reduced to a few loose and unimportant observations. The letters of Lodovico, which are remarkable for their kindness and attention to Politiano, seem however at length to have satisfied his restless apprehensions. " You can have no reason,
 " Angelo," says the duke, " to fear any injury to
 " your reputation from the suppression of the

(a) *Pol. Epist. lib. xi. Ep. 1, 2.*

(b) *Merulæ Ep. inter Ep. Pol. lib. xi. Ep. 5.*

(c) *Pol. Epist. lib. xi. Ep. 11.*

“ remarks of Merula, as this cannot be attributed
 “ to you, who, so far from wishing to conceal
 “ them, have used your utmost endeavours with
 “ us to lay them before the public; of which
 “ the present letter may serve as a testimony (a).”

The institution of public seminaries for promoting the knowledge of the ancient languages, the respect paid to those who undertook the task of instruction, and the ample compensation they derived, not only from the liberality of individuals, but from the public at large, powerfully co-operated with the causes before mentioned in infusing a just taste for classical literature. Of the establishment of the academy at Pisa, by the exertions of Lorenzo de' Medici, a brief account has before been given (b); but his attention to the cause of learning was by no means confined to this institution. The studies at Pisa were chiefly restricted to the Latin language, or to those sciences of which it was the principal vehicle; but it was at Florence only that the Greek tongue was inculcated under the sanction of a public institution, either by native Greeks, or learned Italians who were their powerful competitors, whose services were procured by the diligence of Lorenzo de' Medici, and repaid by his bounty (c).

(a) *Pol. Epist. lib. xi. Ep. 21.*

(b) *Vol. I. p. 156.*

(c) Ille animadvertens jam tum litteras circa exitum laborare, Pisis Scholas litterarum Latinarum, Florentiæ Græcarum instituit; viros doctissimos aere suo ac magno undecumque accersit, studiosos & fovit, & juvit, nec prius in hoc elaborare destitit, quam ita restitueret, ut non facile iterum ad id precipitium pervenire possent.

Caii Silvani Germanici Ep. ad Leonem X. v. Band. Cat. v. ii. p. 117.

Hence

Hence succeeding scholars have been profuse of their acknowledgments to their great patron, who first formed that establishment, from which (to use their own scholastic figure) as from the Trojan horse, so many illustrious champions have sprung, and, by means of which the knowledge of the Greek tongue was extended, not only through all Italy, but through France, Spain, Germany, and England, from all which countries numerous pupils attended at Florence, who diffused the learning they had there acquired throughout the rest of Europe (a).

Of this institution the first public professor was the eminent Johannes Argyropylus, who, after having enjoyed for several years the favor and protection of Cosmo and Piero de' Medici, and having had a principal share in the education of Lorenzo, was selected by him as the person best qualified to give instructions on the Greek tongue. Of the disciples of Argyropylus, Politiano, if not the most diligent, was the most successful. With the precepts which he imbibed, he acquired a predilection for the source from whence they

Florentiam quoque & Latinis & Græcis litteris clarissime insignivit, exquisitis atque ingentibus etiam præmiis allectus utriusque facultatis viris omnium judicio peritissimis.

Raph. Brandolini Ep. ad Leonem X. v. Band. v. il. p. 371.

Plut. xlv. Cod. 2.

(a) Quo sane tempore Florentiæ, veluti in celeberrimo totius orbis theatro, eruditissimi viri, tanquam ex equo Trojano innumerabiles proceres, sese in orbem terrarum effuderunt. Quamobrem non modo Italia, sed etiam Gallia, Hispania, Germania, & Britannia hujusmodi beneficium Medicum familiæ acceptam referunt.

Petri Angelii Epist. ap. Band. Cat. ii. 397.

flowed; and his writings discover numerous instances of his affection and veneration for the man who first opened to him the treasures of Grecian literature. To the unlimited applause bestowed by the scholar on the master, one exception only occurs. Argyropylus had professed an open hostility to the reputation of Cicero, whom he represented as a sciolist in the Greek tongue, and as unacquainted with the tenets of the different sects of philosophy, to which so many of his writings relate. The acuteness of Argyropylus, and the influence of his authority, degraded in the estimation of his pupils the character of the Roman orator; and Politiano, in his riper years, seems to shudder at the recollection of the time when the ignorance of Tully was a matter taken for granted by him and his fellow-students (*a*). During the long residence of Argyropylus in Italy he had acquired an extensive knowledge of the Latin language—a species of praise to which few of his countrymen are entitled. His translations into Latin of various tracts of Aristotle, are, for the most part, inscribed to his successive patrons of the family of the Medici, in language expressive of his respect and gratitude (*b*). Among his auditors

(*a*) Et ut homo erat omnium (ut tum quidem videbatur) acerrimus in disputando, atque aurem (quod ait Persius) mordaci lotus aceto, præterea verborum quoque nostrorum funditor maximus, facile id vel nobis vel ceteris, tum quidem suis sectatoribus persuaserat, ita ut, (quod pene dictu quoque nefas) pro concessio inter nos haberetur, nec philosophiam scisse M. Tullium, nec litteras Græcas.

Pol. in Miscel. cap. 1.

(*b*) *Band. Cat. Bibl. Laur.* v. iii. p. 3, 4. 234. 242. 359, &c.

we find Donato Acciajuoli, Janus Pannonius, and the German prelate Johannes Reuchlinus, who having had the singular good fortune to obtain some previous knowledge of the Greek tongue, displayed, it is said, on his first interview with Argyropylus, such an acquaintance with it, as induced the Greek to exclaim with a sigh, "*Alas, Greece is already banished beyond the Alps (a).*"

To the industry of Argyropylus, and the excellence of his precepts, his disciple Acciajuoli has borne ample testimony; affirming, that whilst he inculcated his doctrines, the times of the ancient philosophers seemed to be again renewed (b). If however we may give credit to the testimony of Paulus Jovius, the precepts and the practice of Argyropylus were not entirely consistent with each other; and the obesity of his figure, which was supported by an immoderate supply of food and wine, seemed to mark him out as belonging to a different sect of philosophers (c). But the bishop of Nocera had too many passions to gratify, to permit him to perform the part of a faithful his-

(a) *Hodius de Græc. illustr. p. 201.*

(b) Cum post interitum quorundam doctissimorum hominum, studia Florentina magna ex parte remissa viderentur, venit in hanc urbem Argyropylus Byzantius, vir ingenio præstans summusque philosophus, ut juventutem litteris græcis ac bonis artibus erudiret: jamque plures annos doctrinam tradidit nobis tanta copia, tam multiplicibus variisque sermonibus, ut visus sit temporibus nostris veterum philosophorum memoriam renovare. *Acciajol. ap. Hod. de Græcis, 202.*

(c) Vini & cibi æque avidus & capax, & multo abdomine ventricosus, immodico melopeponum esu autumnalem accersivit febrem, atque ita septuagesimo ætatis anno ereptus est. *Jovii Elog. xxviii.*

torian, and there are few of his characters that are not discolored or distorted by the medium through which they are seen. The same authors attributes the death of Argyropylus to the intemperate use of melons, which brought on an autumnal fever, that put a period to his life in the seventieth year of his age. This event took place at Rome, where he had fixed his residence some time previous to the year 1471 (a).

After an interval of a few years, during which there is reason to believe that the office of public Greek professor at Florence was filled by Theodorus Gaza, and not by Politiano, as asserted by Jovius, the loss of Argyropylus was supplied by Demetrius Chalcondyles, who was invited by Lorenzo de' Medici to take upon himself that employment about the year 1479 (b). It is generally understood that an enmity subsisted between Politiano and Chalcondyles, in consequence of which the latter

(a) *Hodius de Græc. illust.* p. 198. where the author has given a translation of the Greek epigram of Politiano, expressing his earnest wishes for the return of Argyropylus to Florence.

(b) Demetrius Chalcondyles, diligens grammaticus, & supra græcorum mores, cum nihil in eo fallaciarum aut fuci notaretur, vir utique lenis & probus, scholam Florentiæ instauravit, desertam ab Argyropylo, & a Politiano, deficientibus græcis occupatam. *Jov. Elog.* xxix. This information, if not refuted, is rendered highly problematical by the Greek epigram written by Politiano to Chalcondyles, on his arrival at Florence, in which he considers him as the successor of Gaza, and as supplying the maternal office of nourishing the unfledged offspring of literature, deserted by their former parent. A mode of expression not likely to be used by Politiano to a man who was to supersede him in his office of public instructor. A translation of this epigram is given by Hody, p. 211.

was eventually under the necessity of quitting Florence, whence he retired to Milan; but for this opinion the only authority is that of Jovius, and of those who have implicitly confided in his relation (a). This author, always hostile to the character of Politiano, would induce us to believe, that the Italian scholar, actuated by his jealousy of the Greek, and availing himself of his superior wit and eloquence, endeavoured to injure Chalcondyles by drawing off his pupils, and engaging them in his own auditory; and that Lorenzo de' Medici, as well in order to remove the causes of their contention, as to avail himself of their mutual emulation, divided between them the task of educating his children. It may however be observed that no traces of this dissension are to be found in the narrative of any contemporary author; and that although the known irascibility of Politiano, and his acknowledged animosity to the Greeks, may seem to strengthen the credit of Jovius, yet these circumstances become, on further consideration, the most decisive evidence of his want of authenticity. The antipathies of Politiano were never concealed; and his letters, which extend nearly to the time of his death, contain many instances of that vehemence with which he attacked all those who he conceived had given him just cause

(a) Boissard, Baillet, Varillas, &c. The dissensions between Politiano and Chalcondyles have also engaged much of the attention of Menckenius, *Ang. Pol. vita*, p. 65. and of Bayle, *Diét. Hist. Art. Politien*, who have doubted of the veracity of the narrative of Jovius, without adducing that evidence of its improbability which a more minute examination would have supplied.

of offence; but of any dissensions with Chalcondyles no memorial is to be found. On the contrary, Chalcondyles is frequently noticed, both by the Italian scholar and his correspondents, as living with him in habits of intimacy (*a*). The rest of the information derived from Jovius is equally futile. The uninterrupted affection that subsisted between Lorenzo and Politiano, would have prevented the former from adopting a measure which the latter could only have considered as an impeachment of his talents; but independent of inferences drawn from this source, we have positive evidence, that however the children of Lorenzo might attend the incidental instructions of others, Politiano had the constant superintendence of their education, and was addressed on all occasions as the sole person honored with that important trust (*b*).

From the Florentine institution, it is not difficult to discover the progress of Grecian literature to the rest of Europe; but the traces of the channels by which it was conveyed are in no instance more conspicuous than in those which communicated

(*a*) In the year 1491, being only the year previous to the death of Lorenzo de' Medici, Pomponius Lætus writes to Politiano, "Com-
" menda me Medicibus patri & liberis litterarum patronis. Deinde
" plurima salute Demetrium impertias." To which Politiano replies,
" Medices nostri unice tibi favent. Demetrius autem salutem sibi à
" te dictam totidem verbis remuneratur. In Fesulano sexto idus
Augusti, mccccxci." *Pol. Ep. lib. i. Ep. 17, 18.*

(*b*) Thus Lod. Odaxius ad Pol. "Demetrium vero virum erudi-
" tissimum, Petrumque in primis *discipulum tuum*, elegantissimæ atque
" amplissimæ spei adolescentem, nomine meo salvos facito."

Pol. Ep. lib. iii. Ep. 3.

with this country. William Grocin (a), who was for some years professor of Greek literature in the university of Oxford, had made a journey to Italy and had resided for the space of two years at Florence, where he attended the instructions of Chalcondyles and of Politiano. Thomas Linacer (b), whose name deservedly holds the first rank among the early English scholars, availed himself of a similar opportunity; and, during his abode at Florence, was so eminently distinguished by the elegance of his manners and his singular modesty, that he is said to have been selected by Lorenzo de' Medici as the associate of his children in their studies (c).

Such were the causes that in the fifteenth century concurred to promote the study of the ancient languages in Italy; but one circumstance yet remains to be noticed, which was perhaps more efficacious than any other in giving life and energy to these pursuits. An acquaintance with the learned languages was, at this period, the most direct path, not only to riches and literary fame, but to political eminence; and the most accomplished scholars were, in almost every government of Italy, the first

(a) Nam & Grocinum memini, virum ut scis multifaria doctrina magno quoque & exercitato ingenio, his ipsis litteris duos continuos annos, etiam post prima illa rudimenta, solidam operam dedisse; idque sub summis doctoribus Demetrio Chalcondyla & Angelo Politiano.

Guil. Latimer. in Ep. ad Erasum. ap. Menck. in vitâ Polit.

(b) Linacrum item acri ingenio virum, totidem aut etiam plures annos sub iisdem præceptoribus impendisse. *Ibid.*

(c) *Jovii Elog. lxiii.*

ministers of the time This arose in a great degree from the very general use of the Latin tongue, in the negotiations of different states, which rendered it almost impossible for any person to undertake the management of public affairs, without an habitual acquaintance with that language; but this was more particularly exemplified in Florence, where the most permanent officers were uniformly selected on account of their learning. During a long course of years the place of secretary, or chancellor of the republic, (for these terms seem to have been indiscriminately used,) was filled by scholars of the first distinction. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, it was held by Coluccio Salutati, who had been the intimate friend of Petrarca and of Boccaccio, and is denominated by Poggio, "*The common father and instructor of all the learned* (a)." He was succeeded by Leonardo Aretino, whose services to the republic were repaid by many privileges and favors conferred on himself and his descendants (b). After the death of Leonardo, this office was given to Carlo Marsuppini (c), and was afterwards successively held by Poggio Bracciolini (d), and Benedetto Accolti (e). During a great part of the time that the affairs of Florence were directed by Lorenzo de' Medici, the chancellor of the Republic was Bartolomeo

(a) v. ante, p. 59. Salutati died about the year 1410,

(b) v. ante, v. I. p. 22,

(c) *Ibid.*

(d) *Ibid.* p. 26.

(e) *Ibid.* p. 93.

Scala, whose life affords the best example of the honors and emoluments which were derived from the cultivation of literature. Scala deduced his origin from parents of the lowest rank, nor did he possess from his birth even the privileges of a Florentine citizen (*a*). An early proficiency in letters recommended him to the notice of Cosmo de' Medici; and it was the pride of Scala to avow the meanness of his birth, and the obligations which he owed to his earliest patron (*b*). The loss of Cosmo was amply compensated to Scala by the favor of his descendants, through whose assistance he gradually rose to honors and to affluence, and in the year 1472 was intrusted with the seal of the republic. In imitation of his predecessors in this office, Scala began a history of Florence, of which he lived to complete only four books (*c*). His apologues are highly commended by

(*a*) E lo Scala, figliuol d'un mulinaro,
Ovver d'un tessitor di panni lini,
Che colle sue virtù si fece chiaro,
E fu Gonfalonier de' Fiorentini,
Cavalier a Spron d'oro, e non avaro,
Tanto è, voi m'intendete cittadini,
Non s'ha questi a chiamar nobile e degno,
Che acquistò roba, onor, virtute, e ingegno?

L'Altissimo, in Bart. Scalæ vita a Mannio. Flor. 1768.

(*b*) Veni nudus omnium rerum bonarum, egenus ad Remp. vilissimis ortus parentibus, multa cum fide, nullis omnino divitiis, aut titulis, nullis clientelis, nullis cognationibus. Cosmus tamen Pater patriæ nostræ me complexus est, recepitque in familiæ obsequia, &c.

Scalæ Ep. inter. Pol. Ep. lib. xii. Ep. 16.

(*c*) Hos edere Joannes Cinellius paraverat, sed id contigit Oligero Jacobæi, ope Cl. Magliabechii, sumptibus Nicolai Angelj Tinassi, anno MDCLXXVII. *Manni, vita Bart. Scalæ, p. 47.*

Landino and Ficino. Of his poetry, specimens remain both in the Latin and Italian languages, and the former have obtained a place in the celebrated collection of the Latin poems of his illustrious countrymen (a). Considering the proverbial uncertainty of public favor, the life of Scala may be esteemed a life of unusual prosperity. He transacted the concerns of the republic with acknowledged fidelity, industry, and ability; arrived at the highest dignities of the state; amassed wealth; ranked with men of learning; and left at his death a numerous progeny to inherit his riches and his respectability. In his controversy with Politiano, he appears however as a scholar to manifest disadvantage; but the impetuosity of his adversary hurried him into a contest which it is evident he would willingly have avoided, and in which every effort to extricate himself only brought down a severer chastisement.

From the epistles of Politiano it appears, that for some time these angry disputants had shared the favor of Lorenzo de' Medici without discovering any symptoms of jealousy; and had even been in the habit of submitting to each other their literary works for mutual correction. Scala, however, having discovered, or suspected, that Lorenzo had employed Politiano to revise the letters which he had written in the execution of his office, as chancellor of the republic, began to entertain a secret enmity against his rival, and omitted no

(a) *Carm. illust. Poet. Ital.* v. viii. p. 489.

opportunity of depreciating his writings (*a*). Politiano was no sooner aware that his literary reputation was attacked, than he gave a loose to feelings which it is probable he had before with difficulty suppressed; and notwithstanding the rank and respectability of Scala, addressed him in a style that shows the high opinion which he entertained of his own talents, and his contempt of those of his adversary. Alluding in one of his letters to the parentage of Scala, he gives him the appellation of *monstrum fursuraceum*. In another, he honors him with a comment on this title (*b*). To the boasting of Scala, respecting the approbation expressed of him by Lorenzo, he returns an answer which in these days (whether more polished or more barbarous, the reader may determine) could only have been expiated in the blood of one of the disputants (*c*). In this transaction it must be allowed that Politiano suffered himself to be carried beyond all reasonable bounds, and forgot that respect which he owed, if not to the character of his opponent, at least to his own dignity and

(*a*) Scis autem tu quoque litteras illum (Laurentium) sæpe tuas publice scriptas rejecisse, nobisque dedisse formandas, quæ prima odii livorisque in me tui causa exitit. *Pol. Ep. lib. xii. Ep. 18.*

(*b*) At ego *monstrum* te vocavi *fursuraceum*; monstrum quidem, quod ex colluvione monstrorum compositus est, fursuraceum vero quod in pistrini sordibus natus, & quidem pistrino dignissimus. *Ibid.*

(*c*) "Extat," thus Scala writes to Politiano, "& illa de me "Laurentii Medicis præclarissima vox, qua nusquam collocatum melius "fuisse honorem homini novo testificatus est." *Lib. xii. Ep. 16.* To which Politiano laconically replies, "De Cosmo quæ jactas, deque "Laurentio Medice, *falsa omnia.*" *Ibid. Ep. 18.*

reputation. It may perhaps be thought that Lorenzo de' Medici ought to have interposed his authority to suppress a contest which contributed so little to the credit of the parties, but it was not till after the death of Lorenzo that the dispute became so outrageous. It must be observed that Menckenius, the historian of Politiano, has on this occasion attributed to the expressions of Scala, an import which it is certain they were not intended to convey (a).

If the circumstances before related were not

(a) In the early part of the quarrel, Scala has the following passage, in a letter to Politiano: "Tu certe præter ceteros, mi Politiane, naturæ multum debes, illa tibi ingenium istud dedit: ut corporis modo prætermittam dotes, quæ nonnihil & ipsæ habere a quibusdam putantur momenti ad felicitatem & fortunæ commoda: quæ profecto juvare nativam virtutem, nisi ipsa sese deserat, vehementer solent. Cæcus sit funditus qui hæc non viderit." "Si quid video (say Menckenius) "sunt & hæc per ludibrium forsan & per invidiam a Scala dicta, ut obscænos Politiani mores perstringeret, quasi is nempe corporis sui copiam principi juventuti fecerit, semper ita amantes studiososque sui Medicæos habiturus. Ut adeo mirari vix satis possim, non sensisse hos aculeos nec his quidquam reposuisse Politianum, &c." In supposing he could see so much clearer into the concerns of Politiano than Politiano himself, Menckenius is mistaken; it certainly never came into the head of either of the disputants, that this passage contained any insinuation of the nature alluded to by Menckenius. Giuliano de' Medici had been dead many years, nor had he in his lifetime given room for such an imputation; and at all events there is no probability that Scala would have hazarded the most remote insinuation of this kind, against a family on whose favor he existed, to say nothing of the inattention with which Politiano treats this passage, which he certainly considered only as a piece of ridicule on his wry neck and hooked nose, and as such thought it below his attention.

sufficiently characteristic of the spirit of the times we might advert to the other governments of Italy; where we should find, that offices of the highest trust and confidence were often filled by men who quitted the superintendence of an academy, or the chair of a professor, to transact the affairs of a nation. Alfonso, king of Naples, and Francesco Sforza, contended in liberality with each other, to secure the service of Beccatelli (a). Pontano was the confidential adviser, and frequently the representative to other powers, of Ferdinand, the son of Alfonso (b). The brothers of the family

(a) Zeno, *Diff. Voss.* v. i. p. 309. & *vide ante*, v. I. p. 53.

(b) Giovanni Pontano, or according to the academical appellation which he adopted, Jovianus Pontanus, was a native of Cerreto, in Umbria, but when young and friendless took up his residence at Naples. His learning recommended him to Alfonso, and afterwards to Ferdinand; by whom he was intrusted with the highest offices of the state. Besides his undertaking many important embassies, Pontano was chief secretary to the king, and on one occasion his representative as viceroy of Naples. As a scholar he was the only person of the age whose productions can contend for superiority with those of Politiano. His poems were published by Aldus in two volumes, 1513, 1518. His prose works in three volumes, 1518, 1519. Among the latter, is a treatise *De ingratitude*, in which he assumes the merit of having been instrumental in concluding peace between Ferdinand and the pope, and gives a loose to his exultation in having rendered his king so important a service; but alas, Pontano lived to give the fullest comment on his treatise in his own conduct. For although he enjoyed the favor of the family of Arragon for nearly half a century, yet when Charles VIII. of France, in the year 1495, seized upon the kingdom of Naples, and assumed the emblems of royalty, Pontano, in the name of the Neapolitans, made the public oration to him, and took care not to forget the defects of his royal patrons, with which he had the best opportunities of being acquainted. *Zeno, Diff. Voss.*

of Simoneta directed for a considerable time the affairs of Milan (a). Bernardo Bembo, and Francesco Barbaro, maintained the literary, no less than the political dignity of the Venetian Republic, and left each of them a son who eclipsed the reputation of his father (b). When eminent talents were not engaged in public services, they were rewarded by the most flattering attention, and often by the pecuniary bounty of illustrious individuals, who relaxed from the fastidiousness of rank, in the company of men of learning, or have left memorials of their regard by their epistolary correspondence.

Nor was it seldom that the characters of the scholar, and of the man of rank, were united in the same person. Of this Giovanni Pico of Mirandula, to whom we have before frequently adverted, is perhaps the most illustrious instance. This accomplished nobleman, of whom many extraordinary circumstances are related, and who certainly exhibited a wonderful example of the powers of the human mind, was born at Mirandula in the year 1463, and was one of the younger children of Giovan-Francesco Pico, prince of Mirandula and Concordia (c). So quick was his

v. ii. p. 172. *Guicciard. Ist. d'Italia, lib. ii.* Pontano died in 1603, at the age of 77 years.

(a) *vide ante, v. I. p. 178.*

(b) Ermolao Barbaro, patriarch of Aquileia, and the cardinal Pietro Bembo, both of whom will again occur to our notice in the course of the work.

(c) Voltaire, who erroneously gives Pico the name of Jean-François, is also mistaken in relating that he resigned the sovereignty of Mirandula

apprehension, so retentive his memory, that we are told a single recital was sufficient to fix in his mind whatever became the object of his attention. After having spent seven years in the most celebrated universities of Italy and France, he arrived at Rome in the twenty-first year of his age, with the reputation of being acquainted with twenty-two different languages (*a*). Eager to signalize himself as a disputant, Pico proposed for public debate nine hundred questions, on mathematical, theological, and scholastic subjects, including also inquiries into the most abstruse points of the Hebraic, Chaldaic, and Arabic tongues (*b*). This

to reside at Florence. *Essai*, tom. ii. p. 296. *Ed. Gen.* Pico neither enjoyed nor had any pretensions to the sovereignty, which, after the death of his father, devolved on his elder brother Galeotto, and afterwards on his nephew Giovan-Francesco; by whom we have a voluminous life of his uncle, written in Latin, and prefixed to his works, which, whilst it affords much information respecting this extraordinary man, displays a deplorable degree of superstition in the author. The mother of Pico was of the family of Boyardo the poet.

(*a*) "Cela," says Voltaire very justly, "n'est certainement pas dans le cours ordinaire de la nature. Il n'y a point de langue qui ne demande environ une année pour la bien savoir. Quiconque dans une si grande jeunesse en fait vingt deux, peut être soupçonné de les savoir bien mal, ou plutôt il en fait les elemens, ce qui est ne rien savoir." *Essai*, *ut sup.*

(*b*) Voltaire, not satisfied with these 900 questions, has increased their number to 1400; and informs us that they may be found at the head of the works of Pico. *Essai*, *ut sup.* It is to be wished that he had pointed out in what edition of the works of Pico he had discovered these questions; for the existence of which he seems to have had the same authority as he had for supposing that the learning of those days consisted merely in an acquaintance with the sophisms of the schoolmen, or that the sciences were then held in contempt by

measure, which in its worst light could only be considered as an ebullition of youthful vanity, might, without any great injustice, have been suffered to evaporate in neglect; but the Romish prelates, instead of consigning these propositions to their fate, or debating them with the impartiality of philosophers, began to examine them with the suspicious eyes of churchmen, and selected thirteen of them as heretical. To vindicate himself from this dangerous imputation, Pico composed a Latin treatise of considerable extent, which he is said to have written in the space of twenty days, and which he inscribed to Lorenzo de' Medici, under whose protection he had sheltered himself from persecution at Florence (a). The character and acquirements of Pico afforded to his contemporaries a subject for the most unbounded panegyric. "He was a man," says Politiano, "or rather a hero, on whom nature had lavished all the endowments both of body and mind; erect and elegant in his person, there was something in his appearance almost divine. Of a perspicacious mind, a wonderful memory, indefatigable in study, distinct and eloquent in

princes and men of eminence. Assertions unworthy of an author who professes to write *sur les mœurs & l'esprit de nations*.

(a) *Apologia tredecim questionum*. This treatise was published with the other Latin works of Pico, at Venice, per Bernardinum Venetum, an. MCCCCLXXXVIII. in folio, from which edition I shall give the dedication of the *Apologia*, as it is strongly expressive of the esteem and admiration of its author, for Lorenzo de' Medici.

v. App. No. LIV.

" speech,

" speech, it seems doubtful whether he was more
 " conspicuous for his talents or his virtues. In-
 " timately conversant with every department of
 " philosophy, improved and invigorated by the
 " knowledge of various languages, and of every
 " honorable science, it may truly be said, that
 " no commendation is equal to his praise."

The instances before given of the critical talents of Pico, whatever may be thought of their accuracy, will at least justify him from the reproof of Voltaire, who is of opinion that the works of Dante and Petrarca would have been a more suitable study for him, than the summary of St. Thomas, or the compilations of Albert the great (a). But the literary pursuits of Pico were not confined to commentaries upon the works of others. From the specimens which remain of his poetical compositions in his native language, there is reason to form a favorable judgment of those which have perished. Crescimbeni confesses, that by his early death the Tuscan poetry sustained a heavy loss, and that his accomplished pen might have rescued it from its degraded state, without the intervention of so many other eminent men, whose labors had been employed to the same purpose (b). The few pieces which remain of his Latin poetry induce us to regret the severity of their author. These poems he had arranged in five books, which he submitted to the correction of Politiano, who, having performed his task, returned them to their author, with an elegant apology for

(a) *Volt. Essai, tom. ii. p. 296.*

(b) *Crescimbeni. Ist. della volgar poesia, v. ii. p. 336.*

the freedoms which he had taken (a). Soon afterwards Pico committed his five books to the flames, to the great regret of Politiano, who has perpetuated this incident by a Greek epigram (b). If the works thus destroyed were equal in merit to his Latin elegy addressed to Girolamo Benivieni, posterity have reason to lament the loss (c).

Among the circumstances favorable to the promotion of letters in the fifteenth century, another yet remains to be noticed, which it would be unpardonable to omit; and which, if it did not greatly contribute towards their progress, certainly tended, not only to render the study of languages more general, but to remove the idea that the acquisition of them was attended with any extraordinary difficulty. This was the partiality shown to these studies, and the proficiency made in them, by women, illustrious by their birth, or eminent for their personal accomplishments. Among these, Aleffandra, the daughter of Bartolomeo Scala was peculiarly distinguished. The extraordinary beauty of her person was surpassed by the endowments of her mind. At an early age she was a proficient, not only in the Latin, but the Greek tongue (d), which she had studied under Joannes

(a) Neque ego judicis (ita me semper ames) sed Momi personam indui, quem ferunt sandalium Veneris tandem culpasse, cum Venerem non posset. Confedi igitur versiculos aliquos, non quod eos improbarem, sed quod tanquam equestris ordinis, cedere reliquis, veluti senatoribus videbantur atque patriciis. *Pol. Ep. lib. i. Ep. 4.*

(b) *Ibid. lib. i. Ep. 7.*

(c) *Opere di Benivieni, p. 75. Ed. Ven. 1524.*

(d) Some of the Greek poems of Aleffandra appear in the works

Lascar and Demetrius Chalcondyles. Such an union of excellence attracted the attention, and is supposed to have engaged the affections of Politiano; but Alessandra gave her hand to the Greek Marullus, who enjoyed at Florence the favor of Lorenzo de' Medici, and in the elegance of his Latin compositions, emulated the Italians themselves (a). Hence probably arose those dissen-

of Politiano. *Ed. Ald.* 1498. And Politiano is supposed to have addressed to this Lady several of his amorous verses.

(a) The works of Marullus were published at Florence, under the title of *HYMNI ET EPIGRAMMATA*. At the close we read, *Impressit Florentiæ Societas Colubris v. kal. Decembris, MCGCCLXXXVII*. His epigrams are inscribed to Lorenzo, the son of Pier-Francesco de' Medici. The following lines to the father of his mistress possess no inconsiderable share of elegance:

AD BARTHOLOMEUM SCALAM.

Cum musæ tibi debeant latinæ
Tot juncto pede scripta, tot soluto
Tot sales latio lepore tinctos,
Tot cultis documenta sub figuris,
Tot volumina patriæ dicata,
Quæ nulli taceant diu minores,
Tot prætoris jura, tot curules,
Tot fasces proprio labore partos:
Plus multo tamen, o beate amice est
Quod Scalam Latio pater dedisti.
Aucturam numerum novem sororum,
Casto carmine castiore vita.

The three books of Hymns of Marullus are addressed; not to the objects of Christian worship, but to the Pagan deities, or the phenomena of nature, whence, perhaps, the remark of Erasmus; "Marulli
" pauca legi, tolerabilia, si minus haberent paganitatis."

sions between Marullus and Politiano, the monuments of which yet remain in their writings (a).

Of yet greater celebrity is the name of Cassandra Fidelis. Descended from ancestors who had changed their residence from Milan to Venice, and had uniformly added to the respectability of their rank by their uncommon learning, she began at an early age to prosecute her studies with great diligence, and acquired such a knowledge of the learned languages, that she may with justice be enumerated among the first scholars of the age (b). The letters which occasionally passed between Cassandra and Politiano demonstrate their mutual esteem, if indeed such expression be sufficient to characterize the feelings of Politiano, who expresses in language unusually florid, his high admiration of her extraordinary acquirements, and his expectation of the benefits which the cause of letters would derive from her labors and example (c). In

(a) Among the epigrams of Politiano are several of the most outrageous kind, against some person whom he attacks under the name of *Mabilius*; and in the poems of Marullus are some pieces, little inferior in abuse, of which *Ecnomus* is the subject. Under these masks it is supposed, and not without reason, that these rival scholars directed their shafts at each other.

(b) The letters and orations of this lady were published at *Pavia* in 1636, by Jac. Ph. Tomasini, who has prefixed to them some account of her life.

(c) "O decus Italiæ, virgo, quas dicere grates, quasve referre
" parem, quod etiam honore me tuarum literarum non dedignaris?
" mira profecto fides, tales proficisci à femina, quid autem à femina
" dico, imò verò à puella & virgine potuisse, &c." "Tibi verò tanta
" incepta Deus optimus maximus secundet: & cum recesseris à

the year 1491; the Florentine scholar made a visit to Venice, where the favorable opinion which he had formed of her writings was confirmed by a personal interview. "Yesterday," says he, writing to his great patron, "I paid a visit to the celebrated Cassandra, to whom I presented your respects. She is indeed, Lorenzo, a surprising woman, as well from her acquirements in her own language, as in the Latin; and in my opinion she may be called handsome. I left her, astonished at her talents. She is much devoted to your interests, and speaks of you with great esteem. She even avows her intention of visiting you at Florence, so that you may prepare yourself to give her a proper reception (a)." From a letter of this lady, many years afterwards, to Leo X. we learn, that an epistolary correspondence had subsisted between her and Lorenzo de' Medici (b); and it is with concern we perceive that the remembrance of this intercourse is revived, in order to induce the pontiff to bestow upon her some pecuniary assistance; she being then a widow, with a numerous train of dependants. She lived however to a far more advanced period, and died in the year 1558, having then completed a full

"parentibus, is autor contingat, & consors qui sit ista virtute non indignus: ut quæ nunc propemodum sua sponte naturalis ingenii flamma semel emicuit, ita crebris deinceps aut audita flatibus, aut enutrita fomitibus effulgeat, ut a nostrorum hominum præcordiis animoque, nox omnis, geluque, penitus & languoris in litteris & incitæ discutiatur." *Pol. Ep. int. Cass. Fid. Ep. 101.*

(a) v. *Pol. Ep. in App. No. LI.*

(b) *Cass. Fidelis. Ep. 123.*

century. Her literary acquirements, and the reputation of her early associates, threw a lustre on her declining years; and as her memory remained unimpaired to the last, she was resorted to from all parts of Italy, as a living monument of those happier days, which were never adverted to without regret (a).

That this attention to serious studies, by which these celebrated women distinguished themselves, was the characteristic of the sex in general, cannot perhaps be with truth asserted. The admiration bestowed on those who had signalized themselves, affords indeed a strong presumption to the contrary. Yet the pretensions of the sex to literary eminence were not confined to these instances. The Italian historians have noticed many other women of high rank who obtained by their learning no inconsiderable share of applause (b). Politiano celebrates as a tenth muse a lady of Sienna, to whom he gives the name of Cecca (c); and from the numerous pieces in the learned languages, professedly addressed to women, we may reasonably infer, that these studies were at that time more generally diffused amongst them, than they have been at any subsequent period.

Having thus adverted to some of the principal causes which accelerated the progress of classical literature in the fifteenth century, and observed

(a) *Tomasin. in vitâ Cassandræ, p. 42.*

(b) *Tiraboschi, Storia della Lett. Ital. vol. vi. parte 2. p. 163.*

(c) *Mnemosyne audito Senensis carmine Ceccæ,
Quando inquit decima est nata puella mihi?*

the active part which Lorenzo de' Medici took in every transaction that was favorable to its promotion, it may now be proper briefly to inquire what was the result of exertions so earnestly made and so long continued ; and whether the tree, which had been transplanted with much difficulty, and nourished by such constant attention, brought forth fruit sufficient to repay the labor that had been bestowed upon it.

One of the first efforts of the Italian scholars was the translation of the most eminent Greek authors into Latin. Among the earliest and most assiduous of these translators is Leonardo Aretino, whose versions of various works of Plato, Xenophon, Plutarch, and other Greek authors, form a list too extensive to be recognised in the present work (a) The labors of Ficino, though not so numerous, are yet more voluminous. Some account of them is found in a Latin epistle from their author to Politiano: "Why, my friend," says Ficino, "have you so often desired to know what works I have published? Is it that you celebrate them in your verses? But approbation is not due to number so much as to choice, and merit is distinguished by quality rather than quantity (b)." If Ficino had adhered more

(a) A very full catalogue of the works of Leonardo is given by Laur. Mehus, and prefixed to his edition of the Letters of this celebrated scholar, *Flor.* 1741. This catalogue comprises no less than sixty-three different productions, many of which are translations from the Greek.

(b) v. *App.* No. LV. Of the works there mentioned, several have been published, the early editions of which are yet held in esteem.

closely to this maxim, it would certainly have diminished nothing of his reputation, which is buried under the immense mass of his own labors. The earliest production in this department of letters, which united elegance with fidelity, is the translation of the history of Herodian, by Politiano (*a*). This work he inscribed to Innocent VIII. in a manly and judicious address, in which he briefly states the rules that he had prescribed to himself in the execution of his work, which are yet deserving of the notice of all who engage in similar undertakings (*b*).

From his early years Politiano had closely attached himself to the study of the writings of Homer; and whilst he was very young, had begun

His translation of Plato was first printed at Florence without date, and again at Venice, 1491. His version of Plotinus, printed by Miscomini, at the expense of Lorenzo de' Medici, though not published till after his death, is a fine specimen of typography; at the close we read,

Magnifico sumptu Laurentii Medicis patriæ servatoris, impressit ex archetypo Antonius Miscominus Florentiæ Anno MCCCCLXXXII. Nonis Maii.

(*a*) Printed three times in the year 1493, viz. at Rome, at Bologna by *Plato de Benedictis*, and at the last-mentioned place by *Bazalerius de Bazaleriis*. Of these editions the second is the most esteemed.

Maittaire, Ann. Typ. v. i. p. 558. De Bure. Bibl. Inſt. No. 4840.

(*b*) Quæ sane nostræ fuerunt partes, tentavimus profecto, utinamque etiam effecerimus, uti omnia ex fide responderent, ne inepta peregrinitas, ne græculæ usquam figuræ, nisi si quæ jam pro receptis habentur, latinam quasi polluerent castitatem; ut eadem propemodum esset linguæ utriusque perspicuitas, eademque munditiæ, idem utrobique sensus atque indoles, nulla vocum morositas, nulla anxietas.

Pol. in præfat. Ed. Ald. 1498.

to translate the Iliad into Latin hexameter verse (a). Whoever is acquainted with the great extent of his powers, and the peculiar energy of his Latin compositions, will regret that of this monument of his industry not a vestige remains. That he had made a considerable progress in this work, appears from many authorities; and there is even reason to believe, that his perseverance finally overcame the difficulties of his undertaking. Ficino, writing to Lorenzo de' Medici, and congratulating him on the success of his attention to liberal studies, particularly adverts to the protection afforded by him to Politiano, of whose translation of the Grecian bard he speaks in those terms of florid adulation which too frequently characterize his letters (b).

(a) An epitome of the Iliad in Latin verse, under the fictitious name of Pindar the Theban, is amongst the MSS. of the Laurentian Lib. *Plut.* xxxviii. *Cod.* xii. 2. and has also been published in the Ed. of Homer by Spondanus Basil, 1583. Another translation of the Grecian bard is said to have been executed in the fifteenth century, by Niccolo Valla, who died at twenty-one years of age. *P. Cortes. de Hom. doct.* p. 46. *Valerian. de Literat. Infel. lib.* ii. A translation of the Iliad into Latin prose, by Lorenzo Valla, was published at Brescia 1474, and Lorenzo was accused of having availed himself of a translation made a century before, by Leontius Pilatus, which translation has also been inscribed to Petrarca. *Hod. de Græc. illust.* p. 10.

(b) " Divites alii ferme omnes ministros nutriunt voluptatum; Tu
" sacerdotes musarum nutris: perge precor mi Laurenti; nam illi
" voluptatum servi evadent, tu vero musarum delitiæ. Summus
" musarum sacerdos, Homerus, in Italiam, te duce, venit. Et qui
" hæcenus circum vagus & mendicus fuit tandem apud te dulce
" hospitium reperit. Nutris domi Homericum illum adolescentem,
" Angelum Politianum, qui græcam Homeri personam latinis colori-
" bus exprimat. Exprimit jam, atque id quod mirum est in tam

Another contemporary author has however plainly indicated that Politiano completed his important task (a), to the progress of which he has occasionally adverted in his own works (b). Whether his youthful labors fell a sacrifice to the severity of his riper judgment, or perished in the general dispersion of the Medicean Library, of which he lived to be a witness, is a question which must yet remain undecided.

The early part of the fifteenth century was distinguished by a warm admiration of the writings of the ancients, and an extreme avidity to possess them. This was succeeded, as might be expected, by an attention to the accuracy of

“ tenere ætati, ita exprimit ut nisi quis græcum fuisse Homerum
 “ noverit, dubitaturus sit, e duobus uter naturalis sit & uter pictus
 “ Homerus, &c.” *Fic. Ep. lib. i.*

(a) Amongst the Latin poems of Alessandro Braccio, the contemporary and friend of Politiano, and well known by his translation of the works of Appian, is the following epigram:

“ AD LAURENTIUM MEDICEM.

“ Tempora nostra tibi multum debentia Laurens,
 “ Non minus hoc debent, nobile propter opus,
 “ Maconium, duce te quod nuper & auspice, vatem,
 “ Convertit Latios Angelus in numeros,
 “ Cumque decore suo cum majestate legendum,
 “ Dat nobis qualem Græcia docta legit,
 “ Ut dubites *Latius* malit quam *Græcus* *Homerus*
 “ Esse, magis patrius hunc nisi vincat amor.”

Band. Cat. Laur. lib. iii. 780.

(b) “ Nam & ego is sum qui ab ineunte adolescentia, ita hujus
 “ eminentissimi poetæ studio ardoreque flagraverim, ut non modo
 “ eum totum legendo olfecerim, pœneque contriverim, sed juvenili
 “ quodam, ac prope temerario ausu, vertere etiam in Latinum
 “ tentaverim.” *Pol. Orat. in Exp. Homeri in op. Ald. 1498.*

the text, and an ardent desire of transfusing their beauties into a language more generally known. Towards the latter part of the century a further progress was made; and from commenting, and translating, the Italians began to emulate these remains of ancient genius. Those who distinguished themselves during the time of Cosmo, and Piero de' Medici, have already attracted some share of our notice; but it must in general be acknowledged, that although their labors exhibit at times a tolerable knowledge of the mechanical parts of learning, and have the body and form of poetic composition, yet the animating spirit that should communicate life and motion is sought for in vain; or if it be any where discoverable, is only to be found in the licentious productions of Beccatelli (a). Of that kind of composition which may be called classical, modern Italy had seen no examples. The writings of Landino, of which specimens have been already given, are however entitled to some share of approbation; and if they be not marked by any powerful efforts of imagination, nor remind us strongly of the ancient authors, they possess a flow of language, and facility of diction and versification, much superior to his predecessors. A further proficiency was made by Naldo Naldio, or *Naldo de Naldis*, the friend of Ficino and Politiano, and the frequent panegyrist of the Medici (b). The poem of Ugolino

(a) v. ante, v. I. p. 55.

(b) The poems of Naldio are printed in the *Selecta Poemata Italorum*, v. vi. p. 412. of these the first is addressed, *Ad Petrum*

Verini, "*De Illustratione Urbis Florentiæ*," is perhaps more estimable for the authenticity of the information it communicates, than for its poetical excellence, yet Verini has left other testimonies that entitle him to rank with the first Latin poets of his age (a). These pieces are principally devoted

Medicem in obitu magni Cosmi ejus genitoris, qui vere dum vixit optimus Parens cognominatus fuit. An extract from this piece in the Appendix, No. LVI. will sufficiently show, that Naldio was possessed of no inconsiderable talents for Latin poetry. Another of the poems of Naldio is addressed to Annalena, a nun, probably the sister-in-law of Bernardo Pulci (*v. ante, vol. i. p. 250.*), in which the poet laments the death of Albiera Albizzi, the wife of Sigismundo Stufa, on whose death Politiano has also left a beautiful Latin elegy. It is probable there were two successive authors of this name, whose works are inserted in the *Carmina illust.* it can scarcely be supposed that the same person who addressed himself to Piero on the death of his father in 1464, and had before written a poem to Cosmo on the death of his son John, should be the author of the pieces in this collection which are inscribed to Leo X. who did not enter on his pontificate till 1513. Politiano has left the following commendatory epigram on the writings of Naldio:

Dum celebrat Medicem Naldus, dum laudat amicam,
Et pariter gemino raptus amore canit,
Tam lepidum unanimes illi ornare libellum,
Phœbus, Amor, Pallas, Gratia, Musa, Fides.

(a) The example of Landino in affixing to his poetical labors the name of his mistress (*v. ante, vol. i. p. 91.*) was followed by Verini, who gave the title of *Flametta* to his two books of Latin elegies, which he inscribed to Lorenzo de' Medici, and which yet remain in the Laurentian Library (*Plut. xxxix. cod. 42.*). Bandini supposes that Landino, as well as many other learned men of those times, had a real object of his passion, for which he gives a very satisfactory reason. "Neque hoc nomen fictum esse crediderim, quum revera mihi compertum sit, illius ævi litteratos viros, ut nunc quoque

to the praises of the Medici, and frequently advert to the characters of Lorenzo and Giuliano, and to the circumstances of the times (*a*).

In Michael Verini, the son of Ugolino, we have a surprising instance of early attainments in learning. He was born in 1465; and although he died at the age of seventeen years, yet in that short space of time he had obtained the admiration, and conciliated the esteem of his learned contemporaries. His principal work is a collection of Latin *disticha*, which exhibit great facility both of invention and expression, and an acquaintance with human life and manners far beyond his years. His Latin letters, of which a large collection is preserved in the Laurentian Library (*b*), and which are chiefly addressed to his father, are as honorable to the paternal kindness of the one, as to the filial affection of the other. His death is said to have been occasioned by his repugnance to obey the prescription of his physicians, who recommended an experiment which it seems his modesty did not approve, and he fell a sacrifice to his per-

"*accidit, puellas in deliciis habuisse plurimum, in earumque laudem
carmina, ad instar illa Ovidii quæ amatoria nuncupantur, exarasse.*"

Band. Spec. Lit. Flor. v. i. p. 120.

(*a*) In the Laurentian Library (*Plut. xxvi. cod. 21.*) is preserved a poem by Ugolino, to which he has given the name of *Paradisus*. On his imaginary excursion to the celestial regions, the poet meets with Cosmo de' Medici, who converses with him at great length on the affairs of Florence, and particularly on the situation of his own family.

(*b*) *Plut. lxxxx. cod. 28.* From these letters Bandini has in his valuable catalogue given copious extracts, *v. iii. p. 462. & seq.*

tinacious chastity (a). From his letters it appears that both he and his father lived on terms of intimacy and friendship with Landino, Bartolomeo Fontio, and Politiano, and that Lorenzo de' Medici occasionally passed a leisure hour in convivial intercourse with this learned family (b).

The reputation acquired by the Florentines in the cultivation of Latin poetry stimulated the exertions of other Italian scholars. On the memorable occasion of the conspiracy of the Pazzi, Platinus Platus, a Milaneſe, addreſſed to Lorenzo de' Medici a copy of verſes, which obtained his

(a) This event has been commemorated both in verſe and proſe; in Latin and Italian; by many contemporary authors. (v. *App. No. LVII.*) Verini is not the only inſtance of the kind on record. If we may believe Ammirato, the death of the cardinal of Liſbon in 1459 was occaſioned by a ſimilar circumſtance. *Amm. Iſt. Flor. v. iii. p. 89.* That ſuch a remedy had been preſcribed to Verini, is apparent from the following affecting paſſage in one of his letters: “*Infuperabilis me valitudo confeſcit, membra ut ſint pallorē macieque deformia; nocte crucior, die non quieſco, & quod me acrius torquet, in tanto dolore ſpes nulla ſalutis. Quamquam medici, & tota domus, & amici, nihil pericli aſſerant, deprehendo tamen tacitos in vultu timores, ſuſpiria, murmur, taciturnitatem, mæroris cuncta ſigna proſpicio; ſed cui notior morbus quam mihi? Quidquid acciderit, utinam forti animo feramus; ſcio mihi nullum de vita ſacrum reſtare pænitendum, niſi quod potueram valitudini conſulere ſapientius; verum mihi pudor, vel potius ruſticitas obſuit — vale.*”

(b) “*Fingit Homerus Jovem ipſum, alioſque Deos, Olympo relictos, apud Ethiopas divertiffe, cœnaſſe, luſiſſe: Auguſtum etiam orbis terrarum principem, apud privatos ſine ullo apparatu cœniſſe: ſed cur vetera? Laurentius Medices urbis noſtræ facile primus, apud patrem meum prænſus eſt nonnumquam,*” &c.

Mic. Ver. Ep. 15. ad Sim. Carifianum. ap. Band. Cat. v. iii. p. 483.

warm approbation (a). The exertions of Lorenzo in establishing the academy at Pisa gave rise to a poem of greater merit and importance, by Carolus de Maximis (b). To the authors before mentioned we may add the names of Cantalicio, Nicodemo Folengi, Alessandro Braccio, and Aurelio Augurelli, all of whom have cultivated Latin poetry with different degrees of success, and have addressed some portion of their works to Lorenzo de' Medici to which the reader may not be displeased to refer (c).

(a) Laurentius Medices, quanta voluptate adficeretur in perlegendis poeticis ejusdem (Plati) lucubrationibus, quantoque illum in pretio haberet, testatus est in epistola ad ipsum scripta, ob acceptum ex ejus carminibus non mediocre doloris levamen in nefarie patrato fratris sui cæde: ait enim, "vetus est verbum, mi Platine, *insuavem esse in lectu musicam*: ego vero tuis perlectis versiculis, re ipsa reperi "nihil tam maxime ad solatium facere quam musicam." *Saxius in Hist. Litteraria Typogr. Mediol. ap. Band. in Cat. Bib. Laur. v. ii. p. 193.* These verses are published in the *Select. Poem. Ital. v. vii. p. 256.*

(b) DE STUDIO PISANAE URBS ET EJUS SITUS MAXIMA FELICITATE AD LAURENTIUM MEDICEM. This piece is preserved in the Laurentian Library (*Plut. lxxxvi. cod. 46. v. Band. Cat. v. iii. p. 850.*), and contains so full, and at the same time so elegant an eulogy on the character of Lorenzo, and particularly on his attention to the promotion of letters, that I have given it a place in the Appendix, No. LVIII.

(c) The poems of Cantalicio are published in the *Carmina Illust. Poet. Ital. vol. iii. p. 123.* and are inscribed to Lorenzo de' Medici. Those of Folengi are inserted in the same work, *vol. iv. p. 419.* Alessandro Braccio was equally eminent in politics and letters. He was for some time secretary of the Florentine republic, and died on an embassy to pope Alexander VI. His translation of Appian into Italian is yet highly esteemed, and forms part of the *Collana*, or

Of all these authors, though some possess a considerable share of merit, not one of them can contend in point of poetical excellence with Politiano, who in his composition approaches nearer to the standard of the ancients than any man of his time; yet, whilst he emulates the dignity of

series of Italian historical works. The Latin poems of Braccio, though very numerous, have not yet been published, but are preserved in the Laurentian Library. *Plut. lxxxvi. cod. 40, 41.* Many of them are inscribed to Lorenzo de' Medici and other men of eminence, as Landino, Ficino, Bartolomeo Scala, Ugolini Verini, &c. I have before adduced some lines of this author to Lorenzo de' Medici, and shall hereafter avail myself of an opportunity of producing a more extensive specimen of his works. The following epigram addressed to Politiano is not inapplicable to our present subject:

v. *Band. Cat. v. iii. p. 781.*

AD ANGELUM BASSUM POLITIANENSEM.

Tanta tibi tenero quum surgat pectore virtus,
Quanta vel annofo vix queat esse feni,
Ac tua grandifono reboent quum, *Basse*, cothurno
Carmina, magnanimo non nisi digna duce,
Et tibi fit locuples oris facundia docti,
Teque suis ditet Gracia litterulis,
Te precor ad longos ut servet Jupiter annos,
Incolumemque finat vivere posse diu.
Nam tua Mæonio multum certantia vati
Carmina quis dubitet, Virgilioque fore?
Atque decus clarum nostræ magnumque futurum
Quis neget ætatis te, memorande puer?
Sis igitur felix, nostri spes maxima sæcli,
Teque putes nobis charius esse nihil.

Aurelio Augurelli is more generally known. His poems have frequently been published. The first edition is that of Verona, 1491. in 4to; the most correct and elegant, that of Aldus, 1505. These poems rank in the first class of modern Latin poetry.

Virgil,

Virgil, or reminds us of the elegance of Horace, he suggests not to our minds the idea of servile imitation. Of the character of his writings various opinions have indeed been entertained, which have been detailed at large by Baillet, and still more copiously by Menckenius (a). It may therefore be sufficient on this occasion to caution the reader against an implicit acquiescence in the opinions of two amient living authors who have either obliquely censured, or too cautiously approved his poetical works (b). In the attempt made by Politiano to restore a just taste for the literature of the ancients, it is not to be denied that he had

(a) *Baillet Jugemens des Scavans*, vol. iv. p. 18. *Menck. in vitâ Pol. p. 11.*

(b) Tiraboschi, adopting the sentiments of Giralaldi, acknowledges that Politiano was possessed of a vivid genius, of extensive powers, and of uncommon and diversified erudition; but censures his Latin poetry as deficient in elegance and choice of expression. *Tirab. Storia della Lett. Ital. vol. vi. par. 2. p. 234.* Fabroni, adverting to the Italian poetry of Politiano, insinuates, that the Latin muses were reserved and coy, to one who had obtained the favor of their sister at so early an age, by his verses on the *Giosfra* of Giuliano de' Medici. *Fabr. in vitâ Laur. p. 157.* To oppose to these opinions the authority of many other eminent men who have mentioned the Latin writings of Politiano with almost unlimited praise, would only be to detail the compilations of Baillet or Menckenius. But the works of Politiano are yet open to the inspection of the inquisitive scholar; and though certainly unequal in point of merit, perhaps according to the time of life at which they were produced, will be found, upon the whole, to possess a vigor of sentiment, a copiousness of imagination, and a classical elegance of expression, which, if considered with reference to the age in which he lived, entitle them to the highest esteem.

powerful coadjutors in Pontano and Sanazaro (*a*), whose labors have given to the delightful vicinity of Naples new pretensions to the appellation of classic ground. Nor will it diminish his reputation if we admit that the empire which he had founded was in the next century extended and secured by the exertions of Fracastoro, Vida, Naugerio, and Flaminio (*b*), in whom the great poets of the Augustan age seem once more to be revived.

(*a*) Giacopo Sanazaro, or, by his academical appellation, Aëtius Sincerus Sanazarius, was a Neapolitan, born in the year 1458, and equally eminent by his Italian and Latin compositions. In the former, his reputation is chiefly founded on his *Arcadia*; in the latter, on his poem in three books, *De partu Virginis*, which is allowed, however, to be greatly blemished by the introduction of the pagan deities to the mysteries of the Christian religion.

(*b*) I cannot mention these names without regretting the limits to which I am necessarily confined. The rivals of Virgil, of Ovid, and of Catullus, ought not, in a work that touches on the rise of letters, to be commemorated at the foot of a page. The *Syphilis* of Fracastoro, *five de Morbo Gallico*, though an unpromising subject, is beyond comparison the finest Latin poem that has appeared since the times of the ancients. The writings of Vida are more generally known, and would be entitled to higher applause, if they did not frequently discover to the classical reader an imitation of the ancients that borders on servility. Naugerio was a noble Venetian, who died young on an embassy from the republic. In his last moments he destroyed all his writings then in his possession, as not being sufficiently correct for the public eye; but the few that had been previously distributed among his friends were collected and published by them after his death, and breathe the true spirit of poetry. In Flaminio we have the simplicity and tenderness of Catullus, without his licentiousness. To those who are acquainted with his writings, it will not be thought extravagant to assert, that many of them, in the species of composition to which they are confined, were never excelled. The question addressed by

Whilst the study of polite literature was thus emerging from its state of reptile torpor, the other sciences felt the effects of the same invigorating beam; and the city of Florence, like a sheltered garden in the opening of spring, re-echoed with the earliest sounds of returning animation. The Platonic academy existed in full splendor, and served as a common bond to unite, at stated intervals, those who had signalized themselves by scientific or literary pursuits. The absurd pretensions of judicial astrology were freely examined and openly exposed; and observation and experiment were at length substituted in the place of conjecture and of fraud (*a*). Paolo Toscanelli had already erected his celebrated Gnomon (*b*). Lorenzo da Volpaja constructed for Lorenzo de' Medici, a clock, or piece of mechanism, which not only

him to a friend, respecting the writings of Catullus, "Quando leggete—
"non vi sentite voi liquefare il cuore di dolcezza?" may with confidence be repeated to all those who are conversant with his works.

(*a*) Pico of Mirandula was one of the first who entered the lists against this formidable adversary of real knowledge, in his treatise in twelve books, *adversus Astrologos*, which is found in the general collection of his works. Ven. 1498.

(*b*) This Gnomon, which has justly been denominated the noblest astronomical instrument in the world, was erected by Toscanelli, about the year 1460, for the purpose of determining the solstices, and thereby ascertaining the feasts of the Romish church. It is fixed in the cupola of the church of S. Maria del fiore, at the height of 277 Parisian feet. A small orifice transmits from that distance the rays of the sun to a marble flag, placed in the floor of the church. This instrument was, in the present century, corrected and improved at the instance of M. de la Condamine, who acknowledges it to be a striking proof of the capacity and extended views of its author.

marked the hour of the day, but the motions of the sun and of the planets, the eclipses, the signs of the zodiac, and the whole revolutions of the heavens (a). A laudable attempt was made by Francesco Berlinghieri to facilitate the study of geography, by uniting it with poetry (b). In metaphysics several treatises made their appearance, some of which are inscribed by their authors to Lorenzo de' Medici (c). His efforts to promote the important science of medicine, and to rescue it from the absurdities in which it was enveloped are acknowledged by several of its most eminent professors, who cultivated it on more rational principles, and have attributed their proficiency

(a) Politiano has left a very particular description of this curious piece of machinery. *Ep. lib. iv. Ep. 8.* A singular spectacle was also devised by Lorenzo de' Medici for the amusement of the populace, a memorial of which is preserved in a poem by Naldio, *Carm. Illust. v. vi. p. 436.* entitled *Elegia in septem Stellas errantes sub humana specie per urbem Florentinam curribus a Laurentio Medice Patrie Patre duci jussas, more triumphantium.* From this poem we learn that the planets were personified and distinguished by their proper attributes, and that they performed their evolutions to the sound of music, with verses explanatory of their motions and supposed qualities.

Nec tantum signis quot erant ea sidera certis
Monstrasti, Medices, qua specieque forent,
Dulcibus at numeris suavi modulatus ab ore
Singula quid faciant præcipis arte cani.

(b) The *Geografia* of Berlinghieri was published with maps at Florence in the year 1480.

(c) Niccolo Fulginato, addressed to Lorenzo his treatise *De Ideis*, which yet remains in manuscript in the Laurentian Library. *Plut. lxxxii. cod. 22. Band. Cat. iii. 201.* and Leonardo Nogarola a work entitled *De Immortalitate anime.* *Plut. lxxxiii. cod. 22. Band. Cat. iii. 219.*

to his bounty (a). In the practice and theory of music, Antonio Squarcialupi excelled all his predecessors; and Lorenzo is said to have written a poem in his praise (b). His liberality was emulated by many other illustrious citizens, who were allied to him by affinity, or attached by the ties of friendship and of kindred studies, and the innumerable literary works of this period, the production of Florentine authors, evince the success that attended their exertions. Of these works many yet hold a high rank, not only for practical knowledge, but for purity of diction; and upon the whole they bear the stamp of industry, talents, and good sense. And as they may be preferred,

(a) Bernardus de Torniiis, dedicating to Giovanni de' Medici, when a cardinal, his treatise *de Cibus Quadragesimalibus*, thus addresses him: "Laurentius, pater tuus, Reverendissime Domine, tanta erga me utitur humanitate, ac tot beneficiis Tornium adstringit, ut filiis totique domui, perpetuo me debere profitear. Degustavi nutu ejus medicinalem scientiam, neque sui causa defuit quidquam, quo ad illius apicem potuerim pervenire." *Band. Cat. v. i. p. 659.* In the Laurentian Library are several medical works addressed to Lorenzo, as Joh. Calora. *Compend. Februm. Band. Cat. iii. 42.* Joh. Aretini *de Medicinæ & legum præstantia, &c. ib. iii. 141.*

(b) This I mention on the authority of Mr. Tenhove. "En fait de musique," says he, giving an account of Leo. Bat. Alberti, "il ne cédaient qu'au seul Antoine Squarcialupo. J'ai sous les yeux un poème que Laurent de' Médicis fit en l'honneur de ce dernier; car quel est le genre de talents au quel Médicis ne faisait pas accueil?" *Mém. Génér. de la Maison de Médicis. lib. x. p. 99.* I regret that this poem of Lorenzo has escaped my researches. Valori relates, that Lorenzo being present when the character of this celebrated musician was the subject of censure, observed to his detractors, *If you knew how difficult it is to arrive at excellence in any science, you would speak of him with more respect.* *Val. in vitâ Laur. p. 45.*

both in point of information and composition, to the productions that immediately preceded them, so they are perhaps more truly estimable than many of those of the ensuing century; when, by an overstrained attention to the beauty of language, the importance of the subject was frequently neglected or forgotten, and the talents of the first men of the age being devoted rather to words than to things, were overwhelmed in a prolixity of language, that in the form of letters, orations, and critical dissertations, became the opprobrium of literature, and the destruction of true taste.

C H A P. VIII.

DOMESTIC character of Lorenzo de' Medici—Accused of being addicted to licentious amours—Children of Lorenzo—His conduct towards them—Politiano accompanies them to Pistoia—They remove to Caffagiolo—Diffensions between Politiano and Madonna Clarice—He retires to Fiesole, and writes his poem entitled RUSTICUS—Piero de' Medici—Giovanni de' Medici—Lorenzo discharges his debts, and quits commerce for agriculture—Villa of Poggio-Cajano—Careggi—Fiesole and other domains—Piero visits the Pope—Giovanni raised to the dignity of a cardinal—Admonitory letter of Lorenzo—Piero marries Alfonsina Orsini—Visits Milan—Learned ecclesiastics favored by Lorenzo—Mariana Gennazano—Girolamo Savonarola—Matteo Bosso—Death of Madonna Clarice—Assassination of Girolamo Riario—Tragical death of Galeotto Manfredi prince of Faenza.

HAVING hitherto traced the conduct of Lorenzo de' Medici in public life, we may now be allowed to follow him to his domestic retreat, and observe him in the intercourse of his family, the education of his children, or the society of his friends. The mind of man varies with his local situation, and before it can be justly estimated, must be viewed in those moments when it expands in the warmth of confidence, and exhibits

its true colors in the sunshine of affection. Whether it was from the suggestions of policy, or the versatility of his natural disposition, that Lorenzo de' Medici turned with such facility from concerns of high importance to the discussion of subjects of amusement, and the levity of convivial intercourse, certain it is, that few persons have displayed this faculty in so eminent a degree. "I think not," says Politiano, writing to his friend (a), "that any of our learned associates, even they who have devoted their lives to study, are to be esteemed superior to Lorenzo de' Medici, either for acuteness in disputation, or for good sense in forming a just decision; or that he yields to any of them in expressing his thoughts with facility, variety, and elegance. The examples of history are as familiar to him as the attendants that surround his table; and when the nature of his subject admits of it, his conversation is abundantly seasoned with the salt collected from that ocean, from which Venus herself first sprung (b)." His talent for irony was peculiar, and folly and absurdity seldom escaped his animad-

(a) *Ang. Polit. Lodovico Odaxio. Ep. lib. iii. Ep. 6.*

(b) ——— *Lususque Salesque,*

Sed lectus pelago, quo Venus orta sales,

Says Jacques Moisant, *Sieur de Brioux. v. Menagiana, tom. i. p. 59.* where the author has traced this sentiment from Plutarch to Politiano, and downwards to Victorius, Heinsius, and de Brioux. "Quelque belle & fine, au reste," says he, "que soit cette pensée, usée aujourd'hui comme elle est, on n'oserait plus la répéter."

version (a). In the collections formed by the Florentines, of the *motti e burle* of celebrated men, Lorenzo bears a distinguished part; but when expressions adapted to the occasion of a moment are transplanted to the page of a book, and submitted to the cool consideration of the closet, they too often remind us of a flower cropt from its stalk, to be preserved in arid deformity. Possibly too, those who have assumed the task of selection may not have been accurate in their choice, and perhaps the celebrity of his name may have been an inducement to others to attribute to him witticisms unworthy of his character. Yet the *bon-mots* of Lorenzo may rank with many of those which have been published with importance, and read with avidity. (b). Grazzini has also introduced this eminent man as amusing himself

(a) "Quum jocabatur, nihil hilarius; quum mordebat nihil asperius."

Valori, *in vita*, p. 14.

(b) Several of them are related by Valori, and many others may be found in the *Facetie, Motti e Burle, di diversi Signori, &c. Raccolte per Lod. Domenichi. Ven. 1588.* One of his kinsmen, remarkable for his avarice, having boasted that he had at his villa a plentiful stream of fine water, Lorenzo replied, *If so, you might afford to keep cleaner hands.* Bartolommeo Soccini, of Sienna, having observed, in allusion to the defect in Lorenzo's sight, that the air of Florence was injurious to the eyes; *True*, said Lorenzo, *and that of Sienna to the brain.* Being interrogated by Ugolino Martelli, why he rose so late in the morning, Lorenzo in return inquired from Martelli, why he rose so soon, and finding that it was to employ himself in trifles, *My morning dreams*, said Lorenzo, *are better than thy morning's business.* When Soccini eloped from Florence, to evade his engagements as professor of civil law there, and being taken and brought back, was committed to prison, he complained that a man of his eminence should undergo such a shameful punishment. *You should*

with a piece of meditated jocularity, in order to free himself from the importunate visits of a physician, who too frequently appeared at his table; but, for the veracity of this narrative, we have only the authority of a professed novelist (a). Nor is it likely that Lorenzo, though he frequently indulged in the licence allowed by the Roman satirist, would have forgotten the precaution with which it is accompanied (b), or would have misemployed his time and his talents, in contriving and executing a stale and insipid jest.

Although there is reason to believe that Clarice Orfini, the wife of Lorenzo, was not the object of his early passion, yet that he lived with her in uninterrupted affection, and treated her on all

remember, said Lorenzo, that the shame is not in the punishment, but in the crime. Val. p. 14. Dom. p. 121, &c.

(a) Anton-Francesco Grazzini, detto Il Lasca. *Novelle, Ed. Lond. 1756. La terza Cena, Nov. x.* The argument of this novel is as follows: "Lorenzo vecchio de' Medici da due travestiti, fa condurre
" Maestro Manente ubbriaco una sera dopo cena segretamente nel suo
" palagio, e quivi e altrove lo tiene, senza sapere egli dove sia, lungo
" tempo al bujo, facendogli portar mangiare da due immascherati;
" dopo per via del Monaco buffone, da a credere alle persone, lui
" esser morto di peste, perciocchè cavato di casa sua un morto, in suo
" scambio lo fa disotterrare. Il Magnifico poi con modo stravagante
" manda via Maestro Manente, il quale finalmente creduto morto da
" ognuno, arriva in Firenze, dove la moglie, pensando che fusse l'anima
" sua, lo caccia via come se fusse lo spirito, e dalla gente avuto la
" corsa, trova solo Burchiello, che lo riconosce, e piatendo prima la
" moglie in Vescovado, e poi alli Otto è rimessa la causa in Lorenzo,
" il quale fatto venire Nepo da Galatrona, fa veder alle persone, ogni
" cosa esser intervenuta al Medico per forza d'incanti; sicchè riavuta
" la donna, Maestro Manente piglia per suo avvocato San Cipriano."

(b) *Nec luisse pudet—sed non incidere ludum. Hor. Ep. lib. i*

occasions with the respect due to her rank and her virtues, appears from many circumstances. He has not however escaped an imputation which has sometimes attached itself to names of great celebrity, and which indeed too often taints the general mass of excellence with the leaven of human nature. "Such a combination of talents and of virtues," says Machiavelli, "as appeared in Lorenzo de' Medici, was not counterbalanced by a single fault, although he was incredibly devoted to the indulgence of an amorous passion (a)." In asserting a particular defect, it is remarkable that the historian admits it not as an exception to his general approbation. Yet it is not to be denied, that if such an accusation were established, it would be difficult to apologize for Lorenzo, although the manners of the age, and the vivacity of his natural disposition, might be urged in extenuation of his misconduct. In justice however to his character, it must be observed, that the history of the times furnishes us with no information, either as to the circumstances attending his amours, or the particular objects of his passion (b); nor indeed does there appear, from

(a) *Hist. Flor. lib. viii.*

(b) On lui a encore reproché le défaut des ames héroïques & sensibles, trop de penchant à l'amour. Je sçai qu'il aimait prodigieusement les femmes, & j'ignore comment cette source inépuisable de faiblesses, n'en fut point une pour lui. S'il brûlait vivement, il brûlait sensément; jamais ses galanteries ne firent ombrage aux citoyens, parcequ'elles n'influèrent en rien sur sa conduite publique. Sa vie grave, & sa vie badine, étaient tellement séparées, qu'on eût dit qu'il y avait deux hommes en lui.

Tenhove, Mém. Génér. de la Maison de Médicis, liv. xi. p. 143.

the testimony of his contemporaries, any reason to infer that he is justly charged with this deviation from the rules of virtue, and of decorum (a). Probably this imputation is founded only on a presumption arising from the amorous tendency of some of his poetical writings; and certain it is that if the offspring of imagination and the effusions of poetry be allowed to decide, his conviction will be apparent in almost every line. It may perhaps be observed that these pieces were chiefly the productions of his youth, before the restrictions of the marriage vow had suppressed the breathings of passion; but how shall we elude the inference which arises from the following lines?

Teco l'aveffi il ciel donna congiunto
 In matrimonio: ah che pria non veniffi
 Al mondo, o io non fon più tardo giunto?

O that the marriage bond had join'd our fate,
 Nor I been born too soon, nor thou too late!

Or from these, which are still more explicit?

Ma queſto van pensiero a che ſoggiorno?
 Se tu pur dianzi, ed io fui un tempo avanti,
 Dal laccio conjugal legato intorno?

(a) In the poem of Brandolini, *De laudibus Laur. Med.* (App. No. L.) the attention of Lorenzo to the dictates of morality and decorum, as well in himself as others, is the particular subject of panegyric, and that by a contemporary writer. Had the conduct of Lorenzo been notoriously licentious, such praise would have been the severest satire.

But why these thoughts irrelevant and vain!
 If I, long since in Hymen's fetters tied,-
 Am doom'd to hear another call thee bride?

Nor must it be denied that this elegiac fragment, though incorrect and unfinished, is distinguished by that pathos and glow of expression which genuine passion can alone inspire (*a*). If in this piece Lorenzo be amorous, in others he is licentious; and if we admit the production of a moment of levity, as the evidence of his feelings, the only regret that he experienced was from the reflection, that he had in the course of his past time imprudently neglected so many opportunities of collecting the sweets that were strown in his way (*b*). But shall we venture to infer, that because Lorenzo wrote amorous verses, and amused himself with *jeux d'esprit*, his life was dissolute, and his conduct immoral? "As poetry is the flower of science," says Menage, "so there is not a single person of education who has not composed, or at least wished to compose verses; and as love is a natural passion, and poetry is the language of love, so there is no one who has written verses who has not felt the effects of love." If we judge with such severity, what will become of the numerous throng of poets who have thought it sufficient to alledge in their justification, that if

(*a*) *v.* this piece, entitled *Elegia*, in the poems of Lorenzo, published at the close of this volume.

(*b*) See the piece entitled *La Confessione*, also printed amongst his poems at the end of the present volume.

Their verse was wanton, yet their lives were chaste?

or what shall we say to the extensive catalogue of learned ecclesiastics, who have endeavoured to fill the void of celibacy, by composing verses on subjects of love (a) ?

Whatever may be thought of the conduct or the sentiments of Lorenzo on this head, it does not appear that he left any offspring of illicit love; but by his wife Clarice he had a numerous progeny, of which three sons and four daughters arrived at the age of maturity. Piero his eldest son was born on the fifteenth day of February 1471; Giovanni, on the eleventh day of December 1475; and Giuliano, his youngest, in 1478. Of these the first was distinguished by a series of misfortunes too justly merited, the two latter by an unusual degree of prosperity; Giovanni having obtained the dignity of the Tiara, which he wore by the name of Leo X. ; and Giuliano having allied himself by marriage to the royal house of France, and obtained the title of duke of Nemours.

In no point of view does the character of this extraordinary man appear more engaging than in his affection towards his children, in his care of their education, and in his solicitude for their welfare. In their society he relaxed from his important occupations, and accustomed himself to

(a) For this catalogue, from Heliodorus bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, to M. Du Bois doctor in Theology at Paris, the reader may consult the *Anti-Baillet* of M. Menage, written by him when upwards of seventy years of age, and the most singular instance of industry, wit, vanity, and learning that the annals of literature can produce.

share their pleasures and promote their amusements (a). By what more certain means can a parent obtain that confidence so necessary to enable him to promote the happiness of his children? The office of an instructor of youth he considered as of the highest importance. "If," says he, "we esteem those who contribute to the prosperity of the state, we ought to place in the first rank the tutors of our children, whose labors are to influence posterity, and on whose precepts and exertions the dignity of our family, and of our country, in a great measure depends (b)."

Soon after the conspiracy of the Pazzi, when Lorenzo thought it expedient to remove his family to Pistoia, they were accompanied by Politiano, as the instructor of his sons, who gave frequent information to his patron of their situation, and

(a) ——— "Si dilettaſſe d'huomini faceti e mordaci, & d'giuochi puerili, più che a tanto huomo non pareua ſi conueniſſe; in modo che molte volte fu viſto tra i ſuoi figliuoli e figliuole, tra i loro traſtulli meſcolarſi." *Mac. Hiſt. lib. viii.* On this ſubject I muſt not omit the comment of the intereſting and elegant Tenhove: "Eſt-il un ſpectacle plus touchant, que celui de voir un tel homme déposer le fardeau de la gloire au ſein de la nature? A des yeux non viciés Laurent de' Medicis parait bien grand, & bien aimable, lors'quil joue à croix & pile avec le petit duc de Nemours, ou qu'il ſe roule a terre avec Leon X." *Tenh. Mém. Général. lib. xi. p. 143.*

(b) Si feræ partus ſuos diligunt, qua nos in liberos noſtros indulgentia eſſe debemus? Et ſi omnes, qui civitati conſulunt, cari nobis ſunt, certe in primis liberorum inſtitutores, quorum induſtria ſempiternum tempus ſpectat, quorumque præceptis, conſiliis, & virtute, retinebimus familiæ & reipublicæ dignitatem.

Laur. Med. ad Polit. ap. Fabr. v. i. p. 166.

the progress made in the education of his children. These confidential letters enable us to form a more accurate idea of the disposition of their author, than we can collect from any of his writings intended for publication. Restless, impatient of control, concentrating all merit in the acquisition of learning, he could brook no opposition to his authority. The intervention of Madonna Clarice, in the direction of her children, was in his judgment impertinent, because she was unlettered, and a woman. In one of his letters he earnestly requests that Lorenzo will delegate to him a more extensive power; whilst in another, written on the same day, he acknowledges that this request was made under the impulse of passion, and solicits indulgence for the infirmity of his temper. The subsequent eminence of his pupils renders these letters interesting (a). What friend of literature can be indifferent to the infancy of Leo the Tenth? "Piero," says Politiano, "attends
 " to his studies with tolerable diligence. We
 " daily make excursions through the neighbour-
 " hood, we visit the gardens with which this city
 " abounds, and sometimes look into the library
 " of Maestro Zambino, where I have found some
 " good pieces, both in Greek and Latin. Giovanni
 " rides out on horseback, and the people follow
 " him in crowds." From Pistoia the family retired in the close of the year to Caffagiolo, where they passed the winter; from whence Politiano continued

(a) They are given, from the collection of Fabroni, in the Appendix to the present volume, No. LIX.

his correspondence with Lorenzo, and occasionally addressed himself to his mother, Madonna Lucretia between whom and this eminent scholar there subsisted a friendly and confidential intercourse. These letters afford an additional proof of the querulousness of genius, and may serve to reconcile mediocrity to its placid insignificance (a). "The only news I can send you," thus he writes to this lady, "is, that we have here such continual rains that it is impossible to quit the house, and the exercises of the country are changed for childish sports within doors. Here I stand by the fireside, in my great coat and slippers, that you might take me for the very figure of melancholy. Indeed I am the same at all times; for I neither see, nor hear, nor do any thing that gives me pleasure, so much am I affected by the thoughts of our calamities; sleeping and waking they still continue to haunt me. Two days since we were all rejoicing upon hearing that the plague had ceased—now we are depressed on being informed that some symptoms of it yet remain. Were we at Florence we should have some consolation, were it only that of seeing Lorenzo when he returned to his house; but here we are in continual anxiety, and I, for my part, am half dead with solitude and weariness. The plague and the war are incessantly in my mind. I lament past misfortunes, and anticipate future evils; and I have no longer at my side my dear Madonna Lucretia, to whom I might unbosom

(a) v. *App. No. LX.*

" my cares." Such is the melancholy strain in which Politiano addresses the mother of Lorenzo; but we seldom complain except to those we esteem, and this letter is a better evidence of the feelings of Politiano, than a volume of well-turned compliments.

In conciliating the regard of Clarice, Politiano was not equally fortunate. Her interference with him in his office, appeared to him as an unpardonable intrusion. " As for Giovanni," says he, " his mother employs him in reading the psalter, which I by no means commend. Whilst she declined interfering with him, it is astonishing how rapidly he improved, infomuch that he read without any assistance. There is nothing," he proceeds, " which I ask more earnestly of Heaven, than that I may be able to convince you of my fidelity, my diligence, and my patience, which I would prove even by my death. Many things however I omit, that amidst your numerous avocations I may not add to your solicitude." When Politiano wrote thus to his patron, it is not to be supposed that his conduct at Caffagiolo was distinguished by moderation or complacency. The dissensions between him and Madonna Clarice consequently increased, till at length the intemperance or the arrogance of Politiano afforded her a just pretext for compelling him to quit the house. By a letter from Clarice to her husband on this occasion, we are informed of the provocation which she received, and must confess that she had sufficient cause for

the measures she adopted; for what woman can bear with patience the stings of ridicule (a)? "I shall be glad," says she, "to escape being made the subject of a tale of Franco's, as Luigi Pulci was; nor do I like that Messer Agnolo should threaten that he would remain in the house in spite of me. You remember I told you, that if it was your will he should stay, I was perfectly contented; and although I have suffered infinite abuse from him, yet if it be with your assent, I am satisfied. But I do not believe it to be so." On this trying occasion, as on many others, Politiano experienced the indulgence and friendship of Lorenzo, who, seeing that a reconciliation between the contending parties was impracticable, allowed the banished scholar a residence in his house at Fiesole. No longer fretted by female opposition, or wearied with the monotonous task of inculcating learning, his mind soon recovered its natural tone; and the fruits of the leisure which he enjoyed yet appear in a beautiful Latin poem, inferior in its kind only to the Georgics of Virgil, and to which he gave the title of *Rusticus*. In the close of this poem, he thus expresses his gratitude to his constant benefactor:

Talia FESULEO lentus meditabar in antro,
Rure sub urbano Medicum, quæ mons sacer urbem
Mæoniam, longique volumina despicit ARNI.
Qua bonus hospitium felix, placidamque quietem

(a) The letter of Clarice to her husband is given in the Appendix, No. LXI.

Indulget LAURENS, LAURENS haud ultima Phœbi
 Gloria, jactatis LAURENS fida anchora musis;
 Qui si certa magis permiserit otia nobis,
 Afflabor majore Deo. —

Thus flow the strains, whilst here at ease reclin'd
 At length the sweets of calm repose I find;
 Where FESULÉ, with high impending brow,
 O'erlooks Mæonian FLORENCE stretch'd below.
 Whilst ARNO, winding through the mild domain,
 Leads in repeated folds his lengthen'd train;
 Nor thou thy poet's grateful strain refuse,
 LORENZO! sure resource of every muse;
 Whose praise, so thou his leisure hour prolong,
 Shall claim the tribute of a nobler song.

Were we to give implicit credit to the testimony of his tutor, Piero de' Medici united in himself all the great qualities by which his progenitors had been successively distinguished: "The talents of his father, the virtues of his grandfather, and the prudence of the venerable Cosmo (a)." Lorenzo himself had certainly formed a favorable opinion of his capacity; and is said to have remarked that his eldest son would be distinguished for ability, his second for probity, his third by an amiable temper (b). The fondness of a parent was gratified

(a) Scis autem quam gratus multitudini sit & civibus, Petrus noster, non minus jam sua, quam familiæ gloria; scilicet in quo Patris ingenium, Patruī virtus, Patruī magni humanitas, Avi probitas, Proavi prudentia, pietas Abavi reviviscit: omnium vero majorum suorum liberalitas, omniumque animus. *Pol. Ep. lib. xii. Ep. 6.*

(b) *Valori in vitâ Laur. p. 64.*

in observing those instances of an extraordinary memory, which Piero displayed in his childhood, and in listening to the poetical pieces which he was accustomed to recite to the familiar circle of friends, who perhaps admired, and certainly applauded his efforts. Among these were some of the whimsical productions of Matteo Franco (*a*). As he advanced in years, his father was desirous that he should always participate in the conversation of those eminent scholars who frequented the palace of the Medici; and it was with pleasure that Lorenzo saw the mutual attachment that subsisted between his son and the professors of literature in general (*b*). The celebrated epistles of Politiano, which were

(*a*) Quin idem parens tuus, penè infantem adhuc te, quædam ex his (Franci carminibus) facetiora, ridiculi gratia docebat, quæ tu deinde inter adductus amicos balbutiebas, & eleganti quodam gestu, qui quidem illam deceret ætutam, commendabas. *Pol. Ep. ad Pet. Med. lib. x. Ep. 12.*

(*b*) Landino, in his dedication of the works of Virgil to Piero de' Medici, thus adverts to the attention of Lorenzo to the education of his children, and particularly of Piero: "Plurima sunt quæ in illo (Laurentio) admirer; sed illud præ ceteris, quod in liberis educandis indulgentioris quidem parentis numquam, optimi vero ac sapientissimi semper, summa fedulitate officium compleverit. In te vero informando, atque erudiendo, quid umquam omisit? Nam quamvis ipse per se quotidie admoneret, præciperet, ac juberet, tamen cum sciret quanti esset, ne a Præceptoris latere umquam discederes, ex omni hominum doctorum copia, Angelum Politianum elegit, virum multa ac varia doctrina eruditum, Poetam vero egregium, egregiumque Oratorem, ac denique totius antiquitatis diligentem per- scrutatorem cui puerilem ætatem tuam & optimis moribus fingendam, & optimis artibus ac disciplinis excolendam traderet." *Band. Spec. Lit. Flor. v. i. p. 222. in not.*

collected by their author at the instance of Piero, and to whom they are inscribed in terms of grateful affection, bear ample testimony to his acquirements; and the frequent mention made of his name by the learned correspondents of Politiano, is a convincing proof of his attention to their interests, and his attachment to the cause of letters. Happy if the day that opened with such promising appearances had not been so suddenly overclouded;

——— *Sed zephyri spes portavere paternas.*

and Piero, by one inconsiderate step, which his subsequent efforts could never retrieve, rendered ineffectual all the sollicitude of his father, and all the lessons of his youth,

Giovanni, the second son of Lorenzo, was destined from his infancy to the church. Early brought forward into public view, and strongly impressed with a sense of the necessity of a grave deportment, he seems never to have been a child. At seven years of age he was admitted into holy orders, and received the tonsure from Gentile, bishop of Arezzo. From thenceforth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon afterwards declared capable of ecclesiastical preferment. Before he was eight years of age he was appointed by Louis XI. of France, abbot of Fonte Dolce, which was immediately succeeded by a presentation from the same patron, to the archbishopric of Aix in Provence; but in this instance the liberality of the king was opposed by an invincible objection, for before the investiture could be obtained from the pope, information was received

at Florence that the archbishop was yet living. This disappointment was however compensated by the abbacy of the rich monastery of Passignano (a). Of the glaring indecorum of bestowing spiritual functions on a child, Lorenzo was fully sensible, and he accordingly endeavoured to counteract the unfavorable impression which it might make on the public mind, by inculcating upon his son the strictest attention to his manners, his morals, and his improvement. He had too much sagacity not to be convinced, that the surest method of obtaining the rewards of merit is to deserve them; and Messer Giovanni was not more distinguished from his youthful associates by the high promotions which he enjoyed, than he was by his attention to his studies, his strict performance of the duties enjoined him, and his inviolable regard to truth.

In providing for the expenses of the wars in which the Florentines had been engaged, considerable debts had been incurred; and as they had not yet learnt the destructive expedient of anticipating their future revenue, or transferring their own burdens to their posterity, it became necessary to provide for the payment of these demands. Besides the debts contracted in the name of the republic, Lorenzo had been obliged to have recourse to his agents in different countries to borrow large sums of money, which had been applied to the exigencies of the state; but it was

(a) These particulars are circumstantially related in the Ricordi of Lorenzo, who seems to have interested himself in the early promotion of his son with uncommon earnestness. *v. App. No. LXII.*

no improbable conjecture, that the money which had been lavishly expended during the heat of the contest would be repaid with reluctance when the struggle was over. These considerations occasioned him great anxiety; for whilst on the one hand he dreaded the disgrace of being wanting in the performance of his pecuniary engagements, he was not perhaps less apprehensive on the other hand of diminishing his influence in Florence, by the imposition of additional taxes. From this difficulty he saw no possibility of extricating himself, but by the most rigid attention, as well to the improvement of the public revenue, as to the state of his own concerns. The increasing prosperity of the city of Florence seconded his efforts, and in a short time the creditors of the state were fully reimbursed, without any increase of the public burdens. His own engagements yet remained incomplete; but whilst he was endeavouring, from his large property and extensive concerns, to discharge the demands against him, a decree providing for the payment of his debts out of the public treasury relieved him from his difficulties, and proved that the affection of his fellow-citizens yet remained unimpaired (a). Lorenzo did not however receive this mark of esteem, without bitterly exclaiming against the negligence and imprudence of his factors and correspondents, who, by their inattention to his affairs, had reduced him to the necessity of accepting such a favor. From this period he determined to close his mercantile

(a) *Valori in vita Laur. p. 38.*

concerns with all possible expedition; well considering, that besides the inherent uncertainty of these transactions, the success of them depended too much on the industry and integrity of others. He therefore resolved to turn his attention to occupations more particularly under his own inspection, and to relinquish the fluctuating advantages of commerce, for the more certain revenue derived from the cultivation of his rich farms and extensive possessions in different parts of Tuscany.

His villa of Poggio-Cajano was, in his intervals of leisure, his favorite residence. Here he erected a magnificent mansion (a), and formed the complete establishment of a princely farmer. Of this fertile domain, and of the labors of Lorenzo in its cultivation and improvement, one of his contemporaries has left a very particular and authentic description (b). "The village of Cajano," says he, "is built on the easy slope of a hill, and is at the distance of about ten miles from Florence. The road to it from the city is very spacious, and excellent even in winter, and is in every respect suitable for all kinds of carriages. The river Ombrone winds round it with a smooth deep stream, affording great plenty of fish. The villa

(a) ——— Medicum quid tecta superba,

Carregi, & Trebii: Fesulana aut condita rupe

Comemorem? jures Luculli tecta superba:

Quæque sine exemplo *Cajana* palatia *Laurens*

Aedificat, quorum scandet fastigia, tanquam

Per planum iret eques, partesque equitabit in omnes.

Ug. Verini de illust. Urb. lib. ii.

(b) *Mic. Verini Ep. xvi. ap. Band. Cat. Bib. Laur. v. iii. p. 483.*

" of Lorenzo is denominated *Ambra*, either from
 " the name of the river, or on account of its ex-
 " traordinary beauty. His fields are occasionally
 " refreshed with streams of fine and wholesome
 " water, which Lorenzo, with that magnificence
 " which characterizes all his undertakings, has
 " conveyed by an aqueduct over mountains and
 " precipices for many miles (*a*). The house is not
 " yet built, but the foundations are laid. Its situ-
 " ation is midway between Florence and Pistoia.
 " Towards the north, a spacious plain extends to
 " the river, and is protected from the floods,
 " which sudden rains sometimes occasion, by an
 " immense embankment. From the facility with
 " which it is watered in summer, it is so fertile,
 " that three crops of hay are cut in each year;
 " but it is manured every other year lest the soil
 " should be exhausted. On an eminence about
 " the middle of the farm are very extensive stables,
 " the floors of which, for the sake of cleanliness, are
 " laid with stone. These buildings are surrounded
 " with high walls and a deep moat, and have four
 " towers like a castle. Here are kept a great number
 " of most fertile and productive cows, which afford

(*a*) This aqueduct is frequently celebrated in the poems of
 Politiano.

In fontem Laurentii Medicis Ambram.

" Ut lasciva suo furtim daret oscula Lauro,

" Ipsa sibi occultas reperit Ambra vias."

And again,

In eundem.

" Traxit amatrices hæc usque ad limina Nymphas,

" Dum jactat Laurum sæpius Ambra suum."

" a quantity of cheese, equal to the supply of the
 " city and vicinity of Florence; so that it is now
 " no longer necessary to procure it as formerly
 " from Lombardy. A brood of hogs fed by the
 " whey grow to a remarkable size. The villa
 " abounds with quails, and other birds, particu-
 " larly water fowl, so that the diversion of fowling
 " is enjoyed here without fatigue. Lorenzo has
 " also furnished the woods with pheasants and
 " with peacocks which he procured from Sicily.
 " His orchards and gardens are most luxuriant,
 " extending along the banks of the river. His
 " plantation of mulberry trees is of such extent,
 " that we may hope ere long to have a diminution
 " in the price of silk. But why should I proceed
 " in my description? come and see the place
 " yourself; and you will acknowledge, like the
 " queen of Sheba when she visited Solomon, that
 " the report is not adequate to the truth."

Like the gardens of Alcinous, the farm of Lorenzo
 has frequently been celebrated in the language of
 poetry. To his own poem, on the destruction of
 his labors by the violence of the river, we have
 before adverted (a). Politiano thus concludes his
Sylva devoted to the praises of Homer, to which,
 on account of its having been written at this place,
 he has given the name of *Ambra* (b):

(a) Vol. I. p. 287. and v. the poem of *Ambra* in vol. iv.

(b) Politiano addressed this poem to Lorenzo Tornabuoni, the
 cousin of Lorenzo de' Medici, of whom a very favorable character
 may be found in the letters of Politiano (*Lib. xii. Ep. 6.*). "Debe-

Maſte opibus, maſte ingenio, meo gloria LAURENS,
 Gloria muſarum LAURENS! montesque propinquos
 Perſodis, & longo ſuſpenſos excipis arcu,
 Prægelidas ducturus aquas, qua prata ſupinum
 Lata videt podium, riguis uberrima lymphis;
 Aggere tuta novo, piſcoſiſque undique ſepta
 Limitibus, per quæ multo ſervante moloſſo
 Plena Tarentinis ſuccreſcunt ubera vaccis;
 Atque aliud nigris miſſum (quis credat) ab Indis,
 Ruminat ignotas armentum diſcolor herbas.
 At vituli tepidis clauſi ſcœnilibus intus,
 Expectant tota fugendas nocte parentes.
 Interea magnis lac denſum bullit ahenis,
 Brachiaque exertus ſenior, tunicataque pubes
 Comprimit, & longa ſiccandum ponit in umbra.
 Utque piæ paſcuntur oves, ita vaſtus obeſo
 Corpore, ſus calaber cavea ſtat clauſus olenti,
 Atque aliam ex alia poſcit grunnitibus eſcam.
 Celtiber ecce ſibi latebroſa cuniculus antra
 Perforat; innumerus net ſerica vellera bômbyx;
 At vaga floriferos errant diſperſa per hortos,
 Multiforumque replent operoſa examina ſuber;
 Et genus omne avium captivis inſtrepit alis.
 Dumque Antenorei volucris criſtata Timavi
 Parturit, & cuſtos capitoli gramina tondet,
 Multa lacu ſe merſat anas, ſubitaque volantes
 Nube diem fuſcant Veneris tutela columbæ.

“ tur hæc ſilva tibi, vel argumento, vel titulo, nam & Homeri ſtudio-
 “ ſus es, quaſique noſter conſectaneus, & propinquus Laurenti
 “ Medicis, ſummi præcellentiſque viri, qui ſcilicet Ambram ipſam
 “ Cajanam, prædium (ut ita dixerim) omniferum, quaſi pro laxamen-
 “ to ſibi delegit civilium laborum. Tibi ergo præmation hoc quale-
 “ cunque eſt, nuncupamus, &c.” Pridie nonas Nov. MCCCCLXXXV.

Go on, LORENZO, thou the muse's pride,
 Pierce the hard rock and scoop the mountain's side;
 The distant streams shall hear thy potent call,
 And the proud arch receive them as they fall.
 Thence o'er thy fields the genial waters lead,
 That with luxuriant verdure crown the mead.
 There rise thy mounds th'opposing flood that ward,
 There thy domains thy faithful mastives guard.
 Tarentum there her horned cattle sends,
 Whose swelling teats the milky rill distends;
 There India's breed of various colors range,
 Pleas'd with the novel scene and pastures strange,
 Whilst nightly clos'd within their shelter'd stall,
 For the due treat their lowing offspring call.
 Mean time the milk in spacious coppers boils,
 With arms upstript the elder rustic toils,
 The young assist the curdled mass to squeeze,
 And place in cooling shades the recent cheese.
 Wide o'er thy downs extends thy fleecy charge;
 There the Calabrian hog obese and large,
 Loud from his sty demands his constant food;
 And Spain supplies thee with thy rabbit brood.
 Where mulberry groves their length of shadow spread,
 Secure the silk-worm spins his lustrous thread;
 And cull'd from every flower the plunderer meets,
 The bee regales thee with her rifled sweets.
 There birds of various plume, and various note,
 Flutter their captive wings; with cackling throat
 The Paduan fowl betrays her future breed,
 And there the geese, once Rome's preservers, feed,
 And ducks amusive sport amidst thy floods,
 And doves, the pride of Venus, throng thy woods.

When Lorenzo was prevented by his numerous avocations from enjoying his retreat at Poggio-Cajano, his other villas in the vicinity of Florence afforded him an opportunity of devoting to his own use, or the society of his friends, those shorter intervals of time which he could withdraw from the service of the public. His residence at Careggi was in every respect suitable to his rank. The house, which was erected by his grandfather, and enlarged by his father, was sufficiently commodious. The adjacent grounds, which possessed every natural advantage that wood and water could afford, were improved and planted under his own directions (a), and his gardens were provided with every vegetable, either for ornament or use, which the most diligent research could supply (b). But Fiesole seems to

(a) These particulars are adverted to in the following lines of Francesco Camerlini:

Allusio in Villam Caregium Laurentii Medices.

Caregium gratæ charites habitare feruntur,
 Gratus ager, chari gratior umbra loci,
 Cosmus honos, patrizque pater construxerat aedes,
 Disposuitque emptos ordine primus agros.
 Degener haud tanto natus Petrus inde parenti,
 Curavit partes amplificare suas.
 Vixque tibi, Laurens, in tanta mole reliquit
 Quod peragas, nisi quod maxima semper agis,
 Tu dignos Faunis lucos, fontesque Napæis
 Struxisti, & deceant quæ modo rura Deos.

Band. Cat. Bib. Laur. v. iii. p. 543.

(b) This was perhaps one of the earliest collections of plants in Europe, which deserves the name of a Botanical Garden; the authority of Sabbati, who dates the commencement of that at Rome in

have been the general resort of his literary friends, to many of whom he allotted habitations in the neighbourhood, during the amenity of the summer months. Of these Politiano and Pico were the most constant, and perhaps the most welcome guests. Landino, Scala, and Ficino were also frequent in their visits; and Crinitus, the pupil of Politiano, and Marullus, his rival in letters and in love, were occasionally admitted to this select society (a). "Superior perhaps," says Voltaire (substituting however Lascar and Chalcondyles, for Scala and Crinitus), "to that of the boasted 'sages of Greece.'" Of the beauties of this place

the pontificate of Nicholas V. about the year 1450, being rejected by our eminent botanist Dr. Smith; who gives the priority to that of Padua in 1533. *v. Sabb. Hort. Rom. v. i. p. 1. Dr. Smith's Introduction. Discourse to the Transact. of the Linn. Soc. p. 8.* Of the garden of Lorenzo a very particular account is given by Alessandro Braccio in a Latin poem addressed to Bernardo Bembo, and preserved in the Laurentian Library, *Plut. lxxxix. sup. cod. 41. Band. Cat. v. iii. p. 787.*; from which catalogue I shall insert it in the Appendix, No. LXIII.

(a) Petrus Crinitus (or Piero de' Ricci) thus addresses Marullus:

Nuper Fæfuleis (ut soleo) jugis,
 Mentem Lesbiaco carmine molliter
 Solari libuit: mox teneram chelyn,
 Myrto sub virido deposui, & gradum,
 Placuit ad urbem flectere,
 Qua noster Medices pieridum Parens
 Marulle, hospitium dulce tibi exhibet,
 Ac te perpetuis muneribus fovens,
 Phœbum non patitur tela resumere.

Laurens Camœnarum decus.

Crin. op. Lugd. 1554. p. 553.

and of the friendly intercourse that subsisted among these eminent men, Politiano, in a letter to Ficino, gives us some idea (a). "When you are incommoded," says he, "with the heat of the season in your retreat at Careggi, you will perhaps think the shelter of Fiesole not underserving your notice. Seated between the sloping sides of the mountain, we have here water in abundance, and being constantly refreshed with moderate winds, find little inconvenience from the glare of the sun. As you approach the house it seems embosomed in the wood, but when you reach it, you find it commands a full prospect of the city. Populous as the vicinity is, yet I can here enjoy that solitude so gratifying to my disposition. But I shall tempt you with other allurements. Wandering beyond the limits of his own plantation, Pico sometimes steals unexpectedly on my retirement, and draws me from my shades to partake of his supper. What kind of supper that is you well know; sparing indeed, but neat, and rendered grateful by the charms of his conversation. Be you however my guest. Your supper here shall be as good, and your wine perhaps better, for in the quality of my wine I shall contend for superiority even with Pico himself."

Besides his places of residence before noticed, Lorenzo had large possessions in different parts of Tuscany. His house at Caffagiolo, near the village of that name among the romantic scenes of the

(a) *Pol. Ep. lib. x. Ep. 14.*

Appenines,

Appenines, had been the favorite residence of his grandfather Cosmo; who, on being asked why he preferred this place to his more convenient habitation at Fiesole, is said to have assigned as a reason, that Cassagiolo seemed pleasanter, because all the country he could see from his windows was his own. At Agnana, in the territory of Pisa, Lorenzo had a fertile domain, which he improved by draining and bringing into cultivation the extensive marshes that lay in its neighbourhood, the completion of which was only prevented by his death (a). Another estate in the district of Volterra was rendered extremely fruitful by his labors, and yielded him an ample revenue. Valori relates, that Lorenzo was highly gratified with the amusement of horse-racing, and that he kept many horses for this purpose, amongst which was a roan, that on every occasion bore away the prize. The same author professes to have heard from Politiano, that as often as this horse happened to be sick, or was wearied with the course, he refused any nourishment except from the hands of Lorenzo, at whose approach he testified his pleasure by neighing and by motions of his body, even whilst lying on the ground; so that it is not to be wondered at, says this author, by a kind of commendation rather more striking than just, that Lorenzo should be the delight of mankind, when even the brute creation expressed an affection for him (b).

(a) *Valor. in vitâ Laur. p. 39.*

(b) *Delectabatur maxime equorum cursu. Quare equos plurimos habuit in delitiis, in quibus illè fuit, quem de colore morellum appel-*

In the year 1484, at which time Piero de' Medici, the eldest son of Lorenzo, was about fourteen years of age, his father judged it expedient to send him to Rome on a visit to the pope, and appointed Scala and Politiano as his companions. He did not however implicitly confide in their discretion, but drew up himself very full and explicit directions for the conduct of his son during his absence. These instructions yet remain, and may serve, as much as any circumstance whatever, to give us an idea of the sagacity and penetration of Lorenzo, and of his attention, not only to the regulation of the manners of his son, but to the promotion of his own views (*a*). He advises him to speak naturally, without affectation, not to be anxious to display his learning, to use expressions of civility, and to address himself with seriousness, and yet with ease to all. On his arrival at Rome, he cautions him not to take precedence of his countrymen who are his superiors in age; "for though you are my son," says he, "you will remember that you are only a citizen of Florence like themselves." He suggests

labant, tantae pernecitatis, ut ex omnibus certaminibus victoriam semper reportaverit. De hoc equo ipse a Politiano audiui, quod mirum legentibus videatur, non tamen novum, eum, quoties vel ægrotaret, vel defessus esset, nisi a Laurentio oblatum cibum omnem fastidire solitum, & quotiescumque ille accederet, motu corporis, & hinnitu, quamvis humi prostratum, animi lætitiā fuisse testatum, ut non jam mirum sit tantopere hominibus gratum, quem etiam feræ dilexerint. *Valor. in vitâ, p. 49.*

(*a*) This curious paper of private instructions from Lorenzo to his son yet remains, and is given in the Appendix, from the collection of Fabroni (No. LXIV.).

to him what topics it will be proper for him to dwell upon in his interview with the pope; and directs him to express, in the most explicit manner, the devotion of his father to the holy see. He then proceeds to the essential object of his mission.

"After having thus recommended me to his holiness, you will inform him, that your affection for your brother induces you to speak a word in his favor. You can here mention that I have educated him for the priesthood, and shall closely attend to his learning and his manners, so that he may not disgrace his profession. That in this respect I repose all my hopes on his holiness; who, having already given us proofs of his kindness and affection, will add to our obligations by any promotion which he may think proper to bestow upon him. Endeavouring by these and similar expressions to recommend your brother to his favor as much as lies in your power."

In whatever manner Piero acquitted himself on his youthful embassy, it is probable that this interview accomplished the object on which the future fortunes of his house were so materially to depend, and Giovanni de' Medici, when only thirteen years of age, ranked with the prime supporters of the Roman church. It seems, however, that although the pope had complied with the pressing instances of Lorenzo, in bestowing on his son the dignity of a cardinal, he was not insensible of the indecorum of such a measure, for he expressly prohibited him from assuming the insignia of his rank for three years, requesting that he would apply that interval

to the diligent prosecution of his studies. He accordingly went to Pisa, where the regularity of his conduct, and his attention to his improvement, justified in some degree the extraordinary indulgence which he had experienced; in consequence of which his father made the most pressing instances to the pope to shorten the term of his probation. "Trust the management of this business to me," said Innocent, "I have heard of his good conduct, and of the honors which he has obtained in his college disputes. I consider him as my own son, and shall, when it is least expected, order his promotion to be made public; besides which, it is my intention to do much more for his advancement than is at present supposed." The three years were, however, suffered to elapse, and the young cardinal was then admitted to all the honors of his rank, the investiture having been performed by Matteo Bosso, prior of the monastery at Fiesole, who has left, in one of his letters, a particular narrative of the ceremony (a). After passing a few days with his father at Florence, Giovanni hastened to Rome to pay his respects to the pope. On his approach to that city he was met and congratulated by several other cardinals, who made no hesitation in receiving into their number so young an associate. By the seriousness and propriety of his demeanor, he obviated as much as possible the unfavorable impression which a promotion so unprecedented had made on the public mind. Soon after his arrival

(a) *Recuperationes Fesulanæ. Ep. cx.* As the work does not frequently occur, I shall give this letter in the Appendix, No. LXV.

at Rome, his father addressed to him an admonitory letter, as conspicuous for sound sense as for paternal affection; but which discovers the deep policy of Lorenzo, and the great extent of his views. This letter may, without any unreasonable assumption, be considered as the guide of the future life and fortunes of a son, who afterwards attained the highest rank in Christendom, and supported it with a dignity which gave it new lustre (a).

Lorenzo de' Medici,

To Giovanni de' Medici, Cardinal.

" You, and all of us who are interested in your
 " welfare, ought to esteem ourselves highly favored
 " by providence, not only for the many honors
 " and benefits bestowed on our house, but more
 " particularly for having conferred upon us, in
 " your person, the greatest dignity we have ever
 " enjoyed. This favor, in itself so important, is
 " rendered still more so by the circumstances with
 " which it is accompanied, and especially by the
 " consideration of your youth, and of our situation
 " in the world. The first thing that I would there-
 " fore suggest to you is, that you ought to be
 " grateful to God, and continually to recollect that
 " it is not through your merits, your prudence,
 " or your solicitude, that this event has taken

(a) The original will be found in the Appendix, No. LXVI.
 " Hæc epistola," says Fabroni, " tanquam Cycnea fuit prudentissimi
 " hominis vox & orationis; paulo enim post ille mortem obivit." *Fabr.*
in vitâ, ii. 313.

" place, but through his favor, which you can
 " only repay by a pious, chaste, and exemplary
 " life; and that your obligations to the perform-
 " ance of these duties are so much the greater,
 " as in your early years you have given some rea-
 " sonable expectation that your riper age may
 " produce such fruits. It would indeed be highly
 " disgraceful, and as contrary to your duty as
 " to my hopes, if at a time when others display
 " a greater share of reason, and adopt a better mode
 " of life, you should forget the precepts of your
 " youth, and forsake the path in which you have
 " hitherto trodden Endeavour therefore to al-
 " leviate the burden of your early dignity, by
 " the regularity of your life, and by your per-
 " severance in those studies which are suitable to
 " your profession. It gave me great satisfaction
 " to learn, that, in the course of the past year,
 " you had frequently, of your own accord, gone
 " to communion and confession; nor do I con-
 " ceive that there is any better way of obtaining
 " the favor of heaven, than by habituating your-
 " self to a performance of these and similar duties.
 " This appears to me to be the most suitable and
 " useful advice which, in the first instance, I can
 " possibly give you.

" I well know, that as you are now to reside at
 " Rome, that sink of all iniquity, the difficulty of
 " conducting yourself by these admonitions will
 " be increased. The influence of example is it-
 " self prevalent; but you will probably meet with
 " those who will particularly endeavour to corrupt

" and incite you to vice; because, as you may
 " yourself perceive, your early attainment to so
 " great a dignity is not observed without envy,
 " and those who could not prevent your receiving
 " that honor, will secretly endeavour to diminish
 " it, by inducing you to forfeit the good estimation
 " of the public; thereby precipitating you into
 " that gulf into which they have themselves fallen;
 " in which attempt the consideration of your
 " youth will give them a confidence of success.
 " To these difficulties you ought to oppose your-
 " self with the greater firmness, as there is at present
 " less virtue amongst your brethren of the college.
 " I acknowledge indeed that several of them are
 " good and learned men, whose lives are exem-
 " plary, and whom I would recommend to you
 " as patterns of your conduct. By emulating them
 " you will be so much the more known and
 " esteemed, in proportion as your age, and the
 " peculiarity of your situation, will distinguish
 " you from your colleagues. Avoid however, as
 " you would Scylla or Charibdis, the imputation
 " of hypocrisy; guard against all ostentation, either
 " in your conduct or your discourse; affect not
 " austerity, nor even appear too serious. This
 " advice you will, I hope, in time understand and
 " practise better than I can express it.

" You are not unacquainted with the great im-
 " portance of the character which you have to
 " sustain, for you well know that all the Christian
 " world would prosper if the cardinals were what
 " they ought to be; because in such a case there

“ would always be a good pope, upon which the
 “ tranquillity of Christendom so materially de-
 “ pends. Endeavour then to render yourself such,
 “ that if all the rest resembled you, we might ex-
 “ pect this universal blessing. To give you par-
 “ ticular directions as to your behaviour and
 “ conversation, would be a matter of no small
 “ difficulty. I shall therefore only recommend,
 “ that in your intercourse with the cardinals, and
 “ other men of rank, your language be unassuming
 “ and respectful, guiding yourself however by your
 “ own reason, and not submitting to be impelled
 “ by the passions of others, who, actuated by
 “ improper motives, may pervert the use of their
 “ reason. Let it satisfy your conscience that your
 “ conversation is without intentional offence; and
 “ if, through impetuosity of temper, any one
 “ should be offended, as his enmity is without
 “ just cause, so it will not be very lasting. On this
 “ your first visit to Rome, it will however be more
 “ advisable for you to listen to others than to speak
 “ much yourself.

“ You are now devoted to God and the church;
 “ on which account you ought to aim at being a
 “ good ecclesiastic, and to show that you prefer the
 “ honor and state of the church, and of the apostolic
 “ see, to every other consideration. Nor, while
 “ you keep this in view, will it be difficult for
 “ you to favor your family and your native place.
 “ On the contrary, you should be the link to bind
 “ this city closer to the church, and our family
 “ with the city; and although it be impossible to

" foresee what accidents may happen, yet I doubt
 " not but this may be done with equal advantage
 " to all; observing, however, that you are always
 " to prefer the interests of the church.

" You are not only the youngest cardinal in the
 " college, but the youngest person that ever was
 " raised to that rank; and you ought therefore to
 " be the most vigilant and unassuming, not giving
 " others occasion to wait for you either in the chapel,
 " the consistory, or upon deputations. You will
 " soon get a sufficient insight into the manners of
 " your brethren. With those of less respectable
 " character, converse not with too much intimacy;
 " not merely on account of the circumstance in
 " itself, but for the sake of public opinion. Con-
 " verse on general topics with all. On public
 " occasions let your equipage and dress be rather
 " below than above mediocrity. A handsome house
 " and a well-ordered family will be preferable to a
 " great retinue and a splendid residence. Endeavour
 " to live with regularity, and gradually to bring
 " your expenses within those bounds which in a
 " new establishment cannot perhaps be expected.
 " Silk and jewels are not suitable for persons in
 " your station. Your taste will be better shown in
 " the acquisition of a few elegant remains of anti-
 " quity, or in the collecting of handsome books,
 " and by your attendants being learned and well-
 " bred rather than numerous. Invite others to your
 " house oftener than you receive invitations. Prac-
 " tise neither too frequently. Let your own food
 " be plain, and take sufficient exercise, for those

" who wear your habit are soon liable; without
 " great caution, to contract infirmities. The station
 " of a cardinal is not less secure than elevated; on
 " which account those who arrive at it too frequently
 " become negligent, conceiving that their object is
 " attained and that they can preserve it with little
 " trouble. This idea is often injurious to the life
 " and character of those who entertain it. Be atten-
 " tive therefore to your conduct, and confide in
 " others too little rather than too much. There is
 " one rule which I would recommend to your at-
 " tention in preference to all others: Rise early in
 " the morning. This will not only contribute to
 " your health, but will enable you to arrange and
 " expedite the business of the day; and as there
 " are various duties incident to your station, such
 " as the performance of divine service, studying,
 " giving audience, &c. you will find the observance
 " of this admonition productive of the greatest
 " utility. Another very necessary precaution, par-
 " ticularly on your entrance into public life, is to
 " deliberate every evening on what you have to
 " perform the following day, that you may not be
 " unprepared for whatever may happen. With
 " respect to your speaking in the consistory, it will
 " be most becoming for you at present to refer
 " the matters in debate to the judgment of his
 " holiness, alledging as a reason your own youth
 " and inexperience. You will probably be desired
 " to intercede for the favors of the pope on par-
 " ticular occasions. Be cautious however that you
 " trouble him not too often; for his temper leads

" him to be most liberal to those who weary him
 " least with their solicitations. This you must ob-
 " serve, lest you should give him offence, remem-
 " bering also at times to converse with him on
 " more agreeable topics ; and if you should be
 " obliged to request some kindness from him, let
 " it be done with that modesty and humility which
 " are so pleasing to his disposition. Farewel."

As the policy of Lorenzo led him to support a
 powerful influence at Rome, and as he had fre-
 quently experienced the good effects of the con-
 nexion which subsisted between him and the
 family of the Orfini, he thought it advisable to
 strengthen it; and accordingly proposed a marriage
 between his son Piero, and Alfonsina, the daughter
 of Roberto Orfini, count of Tagliacozzo and Albi.
 This proposal was eagerly listened to by Virginio
 Orfini, who was then considered as the head of
 that powerful family, the chiefs of which, though
 subordinate to the pope, scarcely considered them-
 selves as subjects, and frequently acted with the
 independence of sovereign princes. In the month
 of March 1487, these nuptials were celebrated at
 Naples, in the presence of the king and his court
 with extraordinary pomp (*a*). Lorenzo, on his
 marriage with Clarice Orfini, had received no
 portion; but the reputation which he had now
 acquired was more than an equivalent for the pride

(*a*) Si fece lo spofalizio in Castello, nella Sala grande, prefente il
 Re e tutta la Corte, con gran cena e fefta. Il Re non poeta fare
 maggiori dimoftrazioni verfo il Sig. Virginio. *Bern. Oricellarii Ep,*
ap. Fabr. v. ii. p. 316,

of ancestry, and Virginio agreed to pay 12,000 Neapolitan ducats as a portion with his daughter (a). On this occasion Piero was accompanied by Bernardo Rucellai, who had married Nannina, one of the sisters of Lorenzo, and who has not only signalized himself as a protector of learned men, but was himself one of the most accomplished scholars of his time (b).

(b) *Extant in Filz.* 1. I capitoli di matrimonio tra l'Alfoncina de Urfinis figlia del quondam Roberto de Urfinis conte di Tagliacozzo e d'Albi, e Piero de' Medici, comparente Virginio de Urfinis fratel consobirino. Dos fuit Ducatorum Neapolitanorum 12,000 *Fabr. ut sup.*

(c) The talents and acquirements of Rucellai justly entitled him to the honor of so near an alliance with the family of the Medici. His public life has indeed incurred the censure of the Florentine historians of the succeeding century, who wrote under the pressure of a despotic government; but it is not difficult to perceive that his crime was an ardent love of liberty, which he preferred to the claims of kindred, and the expectations of personal aggrandizement. *Ammir. Opusc. vol. ii. Elog. ii. 161. Comment. di Nerli. p. 64.* His Latin historical works, "*De Bello Italico*," and "*De Bello Pisano*," have merited the approbation of the discriminating Erasmus. "*Novi Venetiz*," says he, "*Bernardum Ocularium (Oricellarium) cujus Historias si legisses, dixisses alterum Sallustium, aut certe Sallustii temporibus scriptas.*" *Apotheg. lib. viii.* The former of these works was first published at London by Brindley in 1724, and again by William Bowyer, with the treatise *de Bello Pisano*, in 1733. Bernardo was also a poet, and appears in the *Canti Carnascaleschi* as the author of the *Trionfo della Calunnia. Cant. Carnas. p. 125.* But the poetical reputation of Bernardo is eclipsed by that of his son Giovanni Rucellai, author of the tragedy of *Rosmunda*, and of that beautiful didactic poem *Le Api*, which will remain a lasting monument that the Italian language requires not the shackles of rhyme to render it harmonious. "*Homme de Gout (says Tenhove) dans vos promenades solitaires prenez quelquefois son poëme.*"

The marriage of Pier de' Medici was soon afterwards followed by that of his sister Maddalena with Francesco Cibò, the son of the pope, and who then bore the title of count of Anguillara (*a*). Of the three other daughters of Lorenzo, Lucretia intermarried with Giacompo Salviati (*b*), Contessina with Piero Ridolfi, and Louisa, his youngest, after having been betrothed to Giovanni de' Medici, of a collateral branch of the same family, died before the time appointed for the nuptials (*c*).

" Ed odi quel che sopra un verde prato,
 " Cinto d'abeti e d'onorati allori,
 " Che bagna or un muscoso e chiaro fonte,
 " Canta de l'api del suo florid' orto."

(*a*) These nuptials were celebrated at Rome in the year 1488. Maddalena, who was very young, was accompanied by Matteo Franco, the facetious correspondent of Pulci, (*vol. I. p. 256.*) the vivacity of whose character did not prevent Lorenzo from selecting him for this important trust, in the execution of which he conciliated in a high degree the favor of the pope, and his courtiers.

Pol. Ep. lib. x. Ep. 12.

(*b*) *Vide vol. I. p. 211.*

(*c*) Besides his three sons and four daughters before enumerated, Lorenzo had other children, all of whom died in their infancy, as appears by a letter from him to Politiano; who having occasion to acquaint him with the indisposition of some part of his family, and being fearful of alarming him, addressed his letter to Michellozzi, the secretary of Lorenzo. In his answer, Lorenzo reproves, with some degree of seriousness, the ill-timed distrust of Politiano, and with true stoical dignity, declares that it gave him more uneasiness than the intelligence that accompanied it. "Can you then conceive," says he, "that my temper is so infirm, as to be disturbed by such an event? If my disposition had been by nature weak, and liable to be impelled by every gust, yet experience has taught me how to brave the storm. I have not only known what it is to bear the sickness, but even the death of some of my children. The untimely loss of my

In the year 1488, Piero de' Medici took a journey to Milan, to be present at the celebration of the nuptials of the young duke Galeazzo Sforza, with Isabella, grand daughter of Ferdinand, king of Naples. The whole expense of this journey was defrayed by Lodovico Sforza, who paid a marked respect to Piero, and directed that he should always appear in public at the side of the duke. By a letter yet existing, from the Florentine legate to Lorenzo de' Medici, it appears that these nuptials were celebrated with great magnificence (*a*); but amidst the splendor of diamonds and the glitter of brocade, were entwined the serpents of treachery and of guilt. Even in giving the hand of Isabella to a nephew, whom he regarded rather as an implement of his ambition than as his lawful sovereign, Lodovico burnt with a criminal passion for her himself; and the gravest of the Italian historians assures us, that it was the public opinion that he had by means of magic and incantations prevented the consummation of a marriage, which while it promoted his political views, deprived him of the object of his love (*b*). The prejudices of the age, and the wickedness of Lodovico, sufficiently countenance the probability of such an attempt; but that the means employed were so

" father when I was in my twenty-first year, left me so much exposed
 " to the attacks of fortune, that life became a burden to me. You
 " ought therefore to have known, that if nature denied me firmness,
 " experience has supplied the defect."

Laur. Ep. in. Ep. Pol. lib. x. Ep. 5.

(*a*) *v. App. No. LXVII.*

(*b*) *Guicciard. Hist. d'Italia, lib. i.*

far successful, as to prevent that circumstance taking place for several months, is an assertion, of the veracity of which posterity may be allowed to doubt.

Of this princess an incident is recorded which does equal honor to her conjugal affection and her filial piety (a). When Charles VIII. of France, at the instigation of Lodovico Sforza, entered Italy, a few years after her marriage, for the avowed purpose of depriving her father of the throne of Naples, he passed through Pavia, where the young duke then lay on his death-bed, not without giving rise to suspicions that he had been poisoned. Touched with his misfortunes, and mindful of the relationship between Galeazzo and himself, who were sisters children, Charles resolved to see him. The presence of Lodovico, who did not chuse to risque the consequences of a private and confidential interview, whilst it restricted the conversation of the king to formal inquiries about the health of the duke, and wishes for his recovery, excited both in him and in all present a deeper compassion for the unhappy prince. Isabella perceived the general sympathy; and throwing herself at the feet of the monarch, recommended to his protection her unfortunate husband and her infant son; at the same time, by tears and entreaties, earnestly endeavouring to turn his resentment from her father and the house of Aragon. Attracted by her beauty, and moved by her solicitations, Charles appeared for a

(a) Guicciard. *Hist. d'Italia*, lib.1.

moment to relent, and the fate of Italy was suspended in the balance; but the king recollecting the importance of his preparations, and the expectations which his enterprise had excited, soon steeled his feelings against this feminine attack, and resolved, in spite of the suggestions of pity and the claims of humanity, to persevere in his design.

Having now secured the tranquillity of Italy and the prosperity of his family by every means that prudence could dictate, Lorenzo began to enjoy the fruits of his labors. These he found in the affection and good-will of his fellow-citizens; in observing the rapid progress of the fine arts, towards the promotion of which he had so amply contributed; in the society and conversation of men of genius and learning; and in the inexhaustible stores of knowledge with which he had enriched his own discriminating and comprehensive mind.

As his natural disposition, or the effects of his education, frequently led him to meditate with great seriousness on moral and religious subjects, so there were no persons for whom he entertained a greater esteem than those who adorned their character as teachers of religion by a corresponding rectitude of life and propriety of manners. Amongst these he particularly distinguished Mariano da Genazano, an Augustin monk and superior of his order, for whose use, and that of his associates, he erected in the suburbs of Florence an extensive building, which he endowed as a monastery, and to which he was himself accustomed occasionally to retire, with a few select friends, to enjoy the conversation
of

of this learned ecclesiastic. Politiano, in the preface to his *Miscellanea*, inveighing against those who affected to consider the study of polite letters as inconsistent with the performance of sacred functions, adduces Mariano as an illustrious instance of their union. "On this account," says he to Lorenzo, "I cannot sufficiently admire your highly
 "esteemed friend Mariano, whose proficiency in
 "theological studies, and whose eloquence and
 "address in his public discourses, leave him without a rival. The lessons which he inculcates
 "derive additional authority from his acknowledged disinterestedness, and from the severity of his
 "private life; yet there is nothing morose in his
 "temper, nothing unpleasingly austere; nor does
 "he think the charms of poetry, or the amusements and pursuits of elegant literature, below
 "his attention." In one of his letters, the same author has left a very explicit account of the talents of Mariano, as a preacher (a). "I was lately
 "induced," says he, "to attend one of his lectures, rather to say the truth through curiosity, than
 "with the hope of being entertained. His appearance however interested me in his favor.
 "His address was striking, and his eye marked
 "intelligence. My expectations were raised. He
 "began—I was attentive; a clear voice—select expression—elevated sentiment. He divides his
 "subject—I perceive his distinctions. Nothing perplexed; nothing insipid; nothing languid. He
 "unfolds the web of his argument—I am enthralled.

(a) *Pol. Ep. lib. iv. Ep. 6.*

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“ He refutes the sophism—I am freed. He introduces a pertinent narrative—I am interested. He modulates his voice—I am charmed. He is jocular—I smile. He presses me with serious truths—I yield to their force. He addresses the passions—the tears glide down my cheeks. He raises his voice in anger—I tremble and wish myself away.”

Of the particular subjects of discussion which engaged the attention of Lorenzo and his associates in their interviews at the convent of San Gallo, Valori has left some account which he derived from the information of Mariano himself. The existence and attributes of the Deity, the insufficiency of temporal enjoyments to fill the mind, and the probability and moral necessity of a future state, were to Lorenzo the favorite objects of his discourse. His own opinion was pointedly expressed. “ He is dead even to this life,” said Lorenzo, “ who has no hopes of another (a).”

Although the citizens of Florence admired the talents, and respected the virtues of Mariano, their attention was much more forcibly excited by a preacher of a very different character, who possessed himself of their confidence, and entitled himself to their homage, by foretelling their destruction. This was the famous Girolamo Savonarola, who afterwards acted so conspicuous a part in the popular commotions at Florence, and contributed so essentially to the accomplishment of his own predictions. Savonarola was a native of Ferrara, but the reputation

(a) *Valor. in vitâ, p. 48.*

which he had acquired as a preacher, induced Lorenzo de' Medici to invite him to Florence, where he took up his residence in the year 1488 (a), and was appointed prior of the monastery of S. Marco. By pretensions to superior sanctity, and by a fervid and overpowering elocution, he soon acquired an astonishing ascendancy over the minds of the people; and in proportion as his popularity increased, his disregard of his patron became more apparent, and was soon converted into the most vindictive animosity. It had been the custom of those who had preceded Savonarola in this office, to pay particular respect to Lorenzo de' Medici, as the supporter of the institution. Savonarola however not only rejected this ceremony, as founded in adulation, but as often as Lorenzo frequented the gardens of the monastery, retired from his presence, pretending that his intercourse was with God and not with man. At the same time, in his public discourses, he omitted no opportunity of attacking the reputation and diminishing the credit of Lorenzo, by prognosticating the speedy termination of his authority, and his banishment from his native place. The divine word, from the lips of Savonarola, descended not amongst his audience like the dews of heaven; it was the piercing hail, the destroying sword, the

(a) In 1489, according to Tiraboschi, *Storia della Lett. Ital.* v. vi. par. 2. p. 377.; but Savonarola himself, in his *Trattato delle Rivelationi della reformatione della Chiesa*, Ven. 1536, (if indeed the work be his,) assigns an earlier period. In this work the fanatic assumes the credit of having foretold the death of Innocent VIII. of Lorenzo de' Medici, the irruption of the French into Italy, &c.

herald of destruction. The friends of Lorenzo frequently remonstrated with him, on his suffering the monk to proceed to such an extreme of arrogance; but Lorenzo had either more indulgence or more discretion than to adopt hostile measures against a man, who, though morose and insolent, he probably considered as sincere. On the contrary, he displayed his usual prudence and moderation, by declaring that whilst the preacher exerted himself to reform the citizens of Florence, he should readily excuse his incivility to himself. This extraordinary degree of lenity, if it had no influence on the mind of the fanatic, prevented in a great degree the ill effects of his harangues; and it was not till after the death of Lorenzo, that Savonarola excited those disturbances in Florence, which led to his own destruction, and terminated in the ruin of the republic.

Another ecclesiastic, whose worth and talents had conciliated the favor of Lorenzo, was Matteo Bosso, superior of the convent of regular canons at Fiesole. Not less conversant with the writings of the ancient philosophers, than with the theological studies of his own times, Bosso was a profound scholar, a close reasoner, and a convincing orator; but to these he united much higher qualifications—a candid mind, an inflexible integrity, and an interesting simplicity of life and manners. To his treatise *De veris animi gaudiis* is prefixed a recommendatory epistle from Politiano to Lorenzo de' Medici, highly favorable to the temper and character of the author (a). On the publication

(a) This treatise was first published in octavo, at Florence, by Ser Francisco Bonacursi. Anno Salutis MCCCCLXXXI. Sexto Idus

of this piece, Bosso transmitted a copy to Lorenzo, with a latin letter, preserved in the *Recuperationes Fesulanæ*, another work of the same author, highly deserving the attention of the scholar (a). In this letter Bosso bears testimony to the virtues and to the piety of Lorenzo ; but whether this testimony ought to be received with greater confidence, because Bosso was the confessor of Lorenzo, the reader will decide for himself.

Of these his graver associates, as well as of the companions of his lighter hours, Lorenzo was accustomed to stimulate the talents by every means in his power. His own intimate acquaintance with the tenets of the ancient philosophers, and his acute and versatile genius, enabled him to propose to their discussion, subjects of the most interesting nature, and either to take a chief part in the conversation, or to avail himself of such observations as it might occasion. It appears also, that at some times he amused himself with offering to their consideration such topics as he well knew would elude

Februarii. From this edition I shall give the introductory letter of Politiano. v. *App. No. LXVIII.*

(a) This book is estimable not only for its contents; but as being one of the finest specimens of typography of the fifteenth century. Instead of a title, we read, *QUÆ HOC VOLUMINE HABENTUR VARIA DIVERSAQVE ET LONGA EX DISPERSIONE COLLECTA QUO BREVI SUB TITULO SUBJICIANTUR AC NOMINE RECUPERATIONES FESULANAS LECTOR AGNOSCITO.* And at the close, *RECUPERATIONES FESULANAS hæc elegantissimas, opus quidem aureum & peritus divinum quam castigatissime Impressit omni solertia PLATO DE BENEDICTIS Bononiensis in alma civitate Bononiæ. Anno Salutis MCCCCLXXXIII. decimo tertio KALENDAS AUGUSTAS. Folio.* The letter from Bosso to Lorenzo de' Medici is given in the Appendix, *No. LXIX.*

their researches, although they might exercise their powers; as men try their strength by shooting arrows towards the sky. Of this we have an instance in the sonnet addressed by him to Salviati (a).
 " When the mind," says he, " escapes from the
 " storms of life, to the calm haven of reflection,
 " doubts arise which require solution. If no one
 " can effectually exert himself to obtain eternal
 " happiness, without the special favor of God.
 " and if that favor be only granted to those who
 " are well disposed towards its reception, I wish
 " to know whether the grace of God, or the good
 " disposition, first commences?" The learned theologian to whom this captious question was addressed, took it into his serious consideration, and after dividing it into seven parts, attempted its solution in a Latin treatise of considerable extent, which is yet preserved in the Laurentian Library (b).

Lorenzo was not however destined long to enjoy

- (a) Lo spirito talora a se ridotto,
 E dal mar tempestoso e travagliato
 Fuggito in porto tranquillo e pacato,
 Pensando ha dubbio e vuolne trar costrutto.
 S'egli è ver, che da Dio proceda tutto,
 E senza lui nulla è, cioè il peccato;
 Per sua grazia se ci è concesso e dato
 Seminar qui per corre eterno frutto;
 Tal grazia in quel sol fa operazione
 Ch' a riceverla è volto e ben disposto,
 Dunque che cosa è quella ne dispone?
 Qual prima sia, vorrei mi fosse esposto,
 O tal grazia, o la buona inclinazione:
 Rispondi or tu al dubbio, ch' è proposto.

(b) *Georgii Benigni Salviati, in Rhythmum acutissimum magni Laurentii Medicis Quaestiones septem, &c. PLUT. lxxxiii. Cod. 18.*

that tranquillity which he had so assiduously labored to secure. His life had scarcely reached its meridian, when the prospect was overhung with dark and lowering clouds. The death of his wife Clarice, which happened in the month of August 1488, was a severe shock to his domestic happiness. He was then absent from Florence, and did not arrive in time to see her before she died, which it seems gave rise to insinuations that his conjugal affection was not very ardent (a); but the infirm state of his own health at this time had rendered it necessary for him to visit the warm baths, where he received an account of her death before he was apprized of the danger of her situation. From his youth he had been afflicted with a disorder which occasioned extreme pain in his stomach and limbs. This complaint was probably of a gouty tendency, but the then defective state of medicine rendered it impossible for him to obtain any just information respecting it. The most eminent physicians in Italy were consulted, and numerous remedies were prescribed, without producing any beneficial effect (b). By frequenting the tepid baths

(a) Piero de Bibbiena, the secretary of Lorenzo, writes thus to the Florentine ambassador at Rome; *Prid. Kal. Sextil. 1488*: A hore 14 morì la Clarice. Se voi sentiste che Lorenzo fosse biasimato di costà per non essersi trovato alla morte delle moglie, scusatelo. Parve al Leoni necessario, che andasse a prender l'acque della Villa, e poi non si credeva che morisse sì presto. *Fabr. v. ii. p. 384.*

(b) Some of these remedies are of a singular nature. Pietro Bono Avogradi, in a letter dated the eleventh of February 1488, advises Lorenzo, as a sure method of preventing a return of the *dolore di zongure*, or arthritic pains, with which he was afflicted, to make use of a stone called an heliotrope, which being set in gold, and worn on

of Italy, he obtained a temporary alleviation of his sufferings; but, notwithstanding all the assistance he could procure, his complaints rather increased than diminished, and for some time before his death, he had reconciled his mind to an event which he knew could not be far distant. When his son Giovanni took his departure for Rome, to appear in the character of cardinal, Lorenzo with great affection recommended him to the care of Filippo Valori and Andrea Cambino, who were appointed to accompany him on his journey; at the same time expressing his apprehensions, which the event but too well justified, that he should see them no more (a).

In the year 1488, Girolamo Riario, whose machinations had deprived Lorenzo of a brother, and had nearly involved Lorenzo himself in the same destruction, fell a victim to his accumulated crimes. By the assistance of Sixtus IV. he had possessed himself of a considerable territory in the vicinity of the papal state, and particularly of the cities of Imola and Forli, at the latter of which he had fixed his residence, and supported the rank of an independent prince. In order to strengthen his interest in Italy, he had connected himself with the powerful family of the Sforza, by a marriage with Caterina, sister of Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, whose un-

the finger so as to touch the skin, would produce the desired effect. "This," says he, "is a certain preservative against both gout and rheumatism; I have tried it myself, and found that its properties are divine and miraculous." With the same letter he transmits to Lorenzo his *prognostics* for the year 1488, *App. No. LXX.*

(a) *Valor. in vitâ Laur. p. 65,*

happy fate has already been related (a). The general tenor of the life of Riario seems to have corresponded with the specimen before exhibited. By a long course of oppression he had drawn upon himself the hatred and resentment of his subjects, whom he had reduced to the utmost extreme of indigence and distress. Stimulated by repeated acts of barbarity, three of them resolved to assassinate him, and to trust for their safety, after the perpetration of the deed, to the opinion and support of their fellow-citizens. Although Riario was constantly attended by a band of soldiers, these men found means to enter his chamber in the palace at the hour when he had just concluded his supper. One of them having cut him across the face with a sabre, he took shelter under the table, whence he was dragged out by Lodovico Orso, another of the conspirators, who stabbed him through the body. Some of his attendants having by this time entered the room, Riario made an effort to escape at the door, but there received from the third conspirator a mortal wound. It is highly probable that he was betrayed by the guard, for these three men were even permitted to strip the dead body, and throw it through the window, when the populace immediately rose and sacked the palace. The insurgents, having secured the widow and children of Riario, were only opposed by the troops in the fortress of the town, who refused to surrender it either to their entreaties or their threats. Being required, under pain of death, to exert her influence in obtaining

(a) Vol. I. p. 177.

for the populace possession of the fortrefs,* the princess requested that they would permit her to enter it; but no sooner was she secure within the walls than she exhorted the soldiers to its defence, and raising the standard of the duke of Milan, threatened the town with destruction. The inhabitants attempted to intimidate her by preparing to execute her children in her sight, for which purpose they erected a scaffold before the walls of the fortrefs; but this unmanly proceeding, instead of awakening her affections, only excited her contempt, which she is said to have expressed in a very emphatic and extraordinary manner (a). By her courage the inhabitants were however resisted, until Giovanni Bentivoglio, with a body of two thousand foot and eight hundred cavalry, from Bologna, gave her effectual assistance, and being joined by a strong reinforcement from Milan, compelled the inhabitants to acknowledge as their sovereign Ottavio Riario, the eldest son of Girolamo (b).

Lorenzo de' Medici has not escaped the imputation of having been privy to the assassination of his old and implacable adversary; but neither the relations of contemporary historians, nor the general tenor of his life, afford a presumption on which to ground such an accusation (c); although

(a) Rispose loro quella forte femmina, che se avessero fatti perir que' figliuoli, restavano a lei le forme per farne degli altri; e vi ha che dice (questa giunta forse fu immaginata e non vera) aver' ella anche alzata la gonna per chiarirli, che dicea la verità.

Murat. Ann. vol. ix. p. 556.

(b) *Chronica Boffiana. an. 1488. Ed. 1492.*

(c) " Indignum sane facinus fuit, quod in Hieronymum Riarium
" Comitem admissum est; ejus participem Laurentium fuisse multi

it is certain, that some years previous to this event, he had been in treaty with the pope to deprive Riario of his usurpations, and to restore the territories occupied by him to the family of Ordolaffi, their former lords, which treaty was frustrated by the pope having insisted on annexing them to the states of the church (a). The conspirators however, soon after the death of Riario, apprized Lorenzo of the event, and requested his assistance; in consequence of which he dispatched one of his envoys to Forli, with a view of obtaining authentic in-

"*contendunt, & ab eo ad ulciscendas præteritorum temporum injurias comparatum.*" *Fabr. in vitâ, vol. i. p. 175.* There is however great reason to suspect that the modern biographer of Lorenzo has inadvertently given weight and credit to an accusation, which, if established, would degrade his character to that of a treacherous assassin. In vindication of him against this charge, I must therefore observe, that of the many accusers to whom Fabroni adverts, I have not met with one of the early historians who has even glanced at Lorenzo as having been associated with the conspirators, or privy to the perpetration of the deed. Neither Machiavelli nor Ammirato, although they all relate the particulars of the transaction, have implicated in it the name of Lorenzo. Muratori, whose annals are compiled from contemporary and authentic documents, and who may therefore be considered as an original writer, is equally silent on this head. The ancient chronicle of Donato Bosso, printed only four years after the event, gives a yet more particular account, but alludes not to any interposition on the part of Lorenzo; and even Raffaello Maffei, his acknowledged adversary, though he adverts to the death of Riario, attributes it only to the interference of his own subjects. It is indeed a strong indication of the dignity of the character of Lorenzo, that a charge so natural, and so consistent with the spirit of the times, should not have been alledged against him; and having been exculpated in the eyes of his contemporaries, it is surely not for posterity to criminate him.

(a) *Fabron. Adnot. & Monum. v. iii. p. 316.*

formation as to the disposition of the inhabitants, and the views of the insurgents (*a*), when finding that it was their intention to place themselves under the dominion of the pope, he declined any interference on their behalf, but availed himself of the opportunity of their dissensions, to restore to the Florentines the fortress of Piancaldoli, which had been wrested from them by Riario (*b*). That the assassins of Riario were suffered

(*a*) The letter from Lodovico and Clecco d' Orsi, two of the conspirators, to Lorenzo de' Medici, written only a few days after the event, is inserted in the Appendix, and indisputably shows, that although they supposed Lorenzo would be gratified by the death of his adversary, he had no previous knowledge of such an attempt. To this I shall also subjoin the letter to Lorenzo from his envoy, which gives a minute account of the whole transaction, and by which it appears, that although the pope had incited the conspirators to the enterprise, by expressing his abhorrence of the character of Riario, yet that no other person was privy to their purpose. *App. No. LXXI.*

(*b*) In the attack of this place, the Florentines lost their eminent citizen, Cecca, the engineer, whose skill had facilitated the success of their enterprise. In the *Exhortatio* of Philippus Reditus, addressed to Piero de' Medici, in *Magnanimi sui parentis imitationem*, the MS. of which is preserved in the Laurentian Library, this incident is particularly related; and as the passage has not hitherto been published, having been omitted, with many others, in the edition of Lami, *Delic. Erudit.* vol. xii. printed from a copy in the Riccardi Library, I shall here insert it: "Piancaldolii arx strenue nostris recuperatur. Ad iv. vero Kalendas Maias, nuntiata nece Hieronymi Riarii, Imolæ Forliviique Tyranni, Piancaldolis oppidum nostrum, olim ab eo per summum nefas nobis ereptum, admirabili quadam nostrorum celeritate, tuo magnanimo Genitore procurante, strenue recuperatur. In cujus arcis obsidione, Franciscus, cognomine Ciccha, Fabrum magister, vir vel in expugnandis vel in defendendis urbibus tam nostra, quam nostrorum patrum memoria perillustis, sagitta ictus capite, pro patria feliciter occubuit." The death of Cecca is related with some variation by Vassari, *Vita del Cecca*.

to escape with impunity, is perhaps the best justification of their conduct, as it affords a striking proof that he had deserved his fate.

Another event soon afterwards took place at Faenza, which occasioned great anxiety to Lorenzo, and called for the exertion of all his conciliatory powers. If the list of crimes and assassinations which we have before had occasion to notice, may be thought to have disgraced the age, that which we have now to relate exhibits an instance of female ferocity, which renewed in the fifteenth century the examples of Gothic barbarity (a). By the me-

"Costui, quando i Fiorentini avevano l' esercito intorno a' Piancaldoli,
 " con l' ingegno suo fece sì, che i soldati vi entrarono dentro per via
 " di mine senza colpo di spada. Dopo seguitando più oltre il medesimo
 " esercito a certe altre castella, come volle la mala sorte, volendo
 " egli misurare alcune altezze in un luogo difficile, fu ucciso; per-
 " ciocchè, avendo messo il capo fuor del muro per mandar un filo
 " abasso, un prete, che era fra gli avversarii, i quali più temevano
 " l' ingegno del Cecca, che le forze di tutto il campo, scaricatogli
 " una balestra a panca, gli conficcò di sorte un verettone nella testa,
 " che il poverello di subito se ne morì."

(a) There is a striking coincidence between this event, and the narrative of Paulus Diaconus, upon which Giovanni Ruccellai has founded his tragedy of *Rosmunda*. Alboin, king of the Huns, having conquered and slain in battle Comundus, king of the Geppidi, compels his daughter *Rosmunda* to accept of him in marriage, with a view of uniting their dominions under his sole authority; but not satisfied with the accession of power, he gratifies a brutal spirit of revenge, by compelling her, at a public feast, to drink from the skull of her slaughtered father, which he had formed into a cup. This insult the princess avenges, by seducing to her purpose two of the king's intimate friends, who, in order to entitle themselves to her favor, assassinate him in the hour of intoxication. Ruccellai has however preserved his heroine from the crimes of prostitution and assassination, and has introduced a disinterested lover in the person of *Almachilde*,

diation of Lorenzo, who was equally the friend of the Manfredi and the Bentivoli, a marriage had taken place between Galeotto Manfredi, prince of Faenza, and Francesca, daughter of Giovanni Bentivoglio, which for some time seemed to be productive of that happiness to the parties, and those advantages to their respective families, which Lorenzo had in view. It was not long however before Francesca discovered, or suspected, that her husband was engaged in an illicit amour, the information of which she thought proper to communicate both to her father and to Lorenzo. Ever on the watch to obtain further proofs of his infidelity, she found an opportunity of listening to a private interview between Galeotto, and some pretender to astrological knowledge, in whom it seems he was credulous enough to place his confidence. Instead, however, of gaining any intelligence as to the object of her curiosity, she heard predictions and denunciations, which, as she thought, affected the safety of her father, and being unable to conceal her indignation, she broke in upon their deliberations, and reproached her husband with his treachery. Irritated by the intrusion and the pertinacity of his wife, Galeotto retorted with great bitterness; but finding himself unequal to a contest of this nature, he had recourse to more violent methods, and by menaces and blows reduced her to obedience. Bentivoglio was no sooner apprized of the ignominy who executes vengeance on the king from generous and patriotic motives. In justice to the author, it must also be observed, that the horrid incident upon which the tragedy is founded, is narrated only, and not represented before the audience.

nious treatment which his daughter had received, and of the circumstances which had given rise to it, than he resolved to carry her off from her husband by force. Taking with him a chosen body of soldiers, he approached Faenza by night, and seizing on Francesca and her infant son, brought them in safety to Bologna. This step he followed up, by preparing for an attack on the dominions of his son-in-law; but Galeotto having resorted to Lorenzo for his mediation, a reconciliation took place, and Francesca shortly afterwards returned to Faenza. Whether she still harboured in her bosom the lurking passions of jealousy and revenge, or whether some fresh insult on the part of her husband had roused her fury, is not known; but she formed and executed a deliberate plan for his assassination. To this end she feigned herself sick, and requested to see him in her chamber. Galeotto obeyed the summons, and on entering his wife's apartments, was instantly attacked by four hired assassins, three of whom she had concealed under her bed. Though totally unarmed, he defended himself courageously; and as he had the advantages of great personal strength and activity, would probably have effected his escape; but when Francesca saw the contest doubtful, she sprung from the bed, and grasping a sword, plunged it into his body, and accomplished his destruction with her own hand. Conscious of her guilt, she immediately took refuge with her children in the castle, until her father once more came to her relief. On his approach to Faenza, Bentivoglio was joined by the Milanese troops, who had been engaged in reinstating the family of Riario at Forli. The citizens of

Faenza, conceiving that it was his intention to deprive them of Astorgio, the infant son of Galeotto, or rather perhaps under that pretext to possess himself of the city, refused to surrender to him his daughter and her family. He immediately attacked the place, which was not only successfully defended by the citizens, but in an engagement which took place under the walls Borgomini, the commander of the Milanese troops, lost his life, and Bentivoglio was made a prisoner. During this dispute Lorenzo de' Medici had warmly espoused the cause of the citizens, and had encouraged them with promises of support, in case they should find it necessary in preserving their independence. The success of their exertions, and the disaster of Bentivoglio, changed the object of his solicitude, and no sooner did he receive intelligence of this event, than he dispatched a messenger to Faenza, to interfere on the behalf of Bentivoglio, and if possible to obtain his release. This was with some difficulty accomplished, and Bentivoglio immediately resorted to Florence, to return his thanks to his benefactor. Some time afterwards Lorenzo, at the request of Bentivoglio, solicited the liberation of his daughter, which was also complied with; and he was at length prevailed upon to intercede with the pope, to relieve her from the ecclesiastical censures which she had incurred by her crime. The reason given by Bentivoglio to Lorenzo, for requesting his assistance in this last respect, will perhaps be thought extraordinary—*He had an intention of providing her with another husband!*

CHAP.

C H A P. IX.

PROGRESS of the arts — State of them in the middle ages — Revival in Italy — Guido da Sienna — Cimabue — Giotto — Character of his works — The Medici encourage the arts — Masaccio — Paolo Uccello — Fra Filippo — Antonio Pollajuolo — Baldovinetti — Andrea da Castagna — Filippo Lippi — Luca Signorelli — Progress of Sculpture — Niccolo and Andrea Pisani — Ghiberti — Donatello — Imperfect state of the arts — Causes of their improvement — Numerous works of Sculpture collected by the ancient Romans — Researches after the remains of antiquity — Petrarca — Lorenzo de' Medici brother of Cosmo — Niccolo Niccoli — Poggio Bracciolini — Collection of antiques formed by Cosmo — Assiduity of Lorenzo in augmenting it — Lorenzo establishes a school for the study of the antique — Michelagnolo Buonarroti — Resides with Lorenzo — Forms an intimacy with Politiano — Advantages over his predecessors — His sculptures — Rapid improvement of taste — Raffaele d' Urbino — Michelagnolo unjustly censured — Other artists favored by Lorenzo — Gian-Francesco Rustici — Francesco Granacci — Andrea Contucci — Lorenzo encourages the study of Architecture — Giuliano da San Gallo — Attempts to renew the practice of Mosaic — Invention of engraving on copper — Revival of engraving on gems and stones.

THOSE periods of time which have been most favorable to the progress of letters and science, have generally been distinguished by an equal proficiency

in the arts. The productions of Roman sculpture, in its best ages, bear nearly the same proportion to those of the Greeks, as the imitative labors of the Roman authors bear to the original works of their great prototypes. During the long ages of ignorance that succeeded the fall of the Western empire, letters and the fine arts underwent an equal degradation; and it would be as difficult to point out a literary work of those times which is entitled to approbation, as it would be to produce a statue or a picture. When these studies began to revive, a Guido da Sienna, a Cimabue, rivalled a Giotto d' Arezzo, or a Piero delle Vigne. The crude buds that had escaped the severity of so long a winter soon began to swell, and Giotto, Buffalmacco, and Gaddi were the contemporaries of Dante, of Boccaccio, and of Petrarca (a).

It is not however to be presumed, that, even in the darkest intervals of the middle ages, these arts were entirely extinguished. Some traces of them are found in the rudest state of society; and the efforts of the Europeans, the South Americans, and the Chinese, without rivalry and without participation, are nearly on an equality with each other. Among the manuscripts of the Laurentian Library are preserved some specimens of miniature paint-

(a) Videmus picturas ducentorum annorum nulla prorsus arte politas; scripta illius ætatis rudia sunt, inepta, incompta: post Petrarcham emerferunt litteræ; post Joëlum surrexere pictorum manus; utraque ad summam jam videmus artem pervenisse. *Æn. Silvii* (Pii ii.) *Epist.* 119. *ap. Balduinuc. Notiz. Dec.* 1. Such was the opinion of this pontiff, who had great learning and some taste. He was only mistaken in supposing that he had seen the perfection of the art.

ings which are unquestionably to be referred to the tenth century, but they bear decisive evidence of the barbarism of the times ; and although they certainly aim at picturesque representation, yet they may with justice be considered rather as perverse distortions of nature, than as the commencement of an elegant art (a).

Antecedent, however, to Cimabue, to whom Vasari attributes the honor of having been the restorer of painting, Guido da Sienna had demonstrated to his countrymen the possibility of improvement. His picture of the virgin, which yet remains tolerably entire in the church of S. Domenico, in his native place, and which bears the date of 1221, is presumed, with reason, to be the earliest work now extant of any Italian painter (b). The Florentine made a bolder effort, and attracted more general admiration. Every new Production of his pencil was regarded as a prodigy, and riches and honors were liberally bestowed on the fortunate artist. His picture of the Madonna, after having

(a) These pieces have lately been engraved and published in the *Etruria Pittrice*, a work which appears periodically at Florence, and contains specimens of the manner of the Tuscan artists from the earliest times, executed so as to give some idea of the original pictures. To this work, which would have been much more valuable if greater attention had been paid to the engravings, I shall, in sketching the progress of the art, have frequent occasion to refer.

(b) Engraved in the *Etruria Pittrice*, No. iii. Under this picture is inscribed, in Gothic characters, the following verse:

" Me Guido de Senis diebus depinxit amenis

" Quem Christus lenis nullis velit agere penis

A. D. MCCCXXI."

excited the wonder of a Monarch, and given the name of *Borgo Allegro* to that district of the city whither his countrymen resorted to gratify themselves with a sight of it, was removed to its destined situation in the church of *S. Maria Novella*, to the sound of music, in a solemn procession of the citizens (a). The modern artist who observes this picture may find it difficult to account for such a degree of enthusiasm (b); but excellence is merely relative, and it is a sufficient cause of approbation, if the merit of the performance exceed the standard of the age. Those productions which, compared with the works of a Raffaello, or a Titian, may be of little esteem, when considered with reference to the times that gave them birth, may justly be entitled to no small share of applause.

The glory of Cimabue was obscured by that of his disciple Giotto (c), who from figuring the sheep which it was his business to tend, became the best painter that Italy had produced (d). It affords no

(a) *Vasari, vita di Cimabue.*

(b) Engraved in the *Etruria Pittrice*, No. viii. The virgin is seated with the infant on her knee, in a rich chair, which is supported by six angels, represented as adults, though less than the child. The head of the virgin is somewhat inclined, the countenance melancholy, not without some pretensions to grace; the rest of the picture is in the true style of Gothic formality.

(c) *Credette Cimabue nella pintura,*

Tener lo campo; ed ora ha Giotto il grido,

Si che la fama di colui oscura.

Dante, Purg. Cant. xi.

(d) *Manni*, in his *Illustr. del Boccaccio*, p. 414. deduces the name of Giotto from Angiolotto, but M Tenhove with more probability derives it from Ambrogio. *Ambrogio, Ambrogiotto, Giotto*; "Quel

inadequate proof of his high reputation, when we find him indulging his humor in an imitation of the celebrated artist of Cos, and sending to the pope, who had desired to see one of his drawings, a circle, struck with such freedom, as to show the hand of a master, yet with such truth, as to have given rise to a proverb (a). Inferior artists hazard not such freedoms with the great. Giotto seems however to have delighted in the eccentricities of the art. One of his first essays when he began to study under Cimabue was to paint a fly on the nose of one of his master's portraits, which the deluded artist attempted to brush off with his hand (b); a tale that may rank with the horse of Apelles, the curtain of Parrhasius, or the grapes of Zeuxis. Boccaccio has introduced this celebrated painter with great approbation in one of his novels (c); a fin-

"étranger," says this lively author, "aperçoit d'abord sous les bizarres déguisemens de *Bisla, Betto, Bambo, Bindo, Bacci, Tani, Cece, Giomo, Nigi, Meo, Nanni, Vanni, Mazo, Lippo, Lippozzo, Pipo, Guccio, Mico, Caca, Toto, &c.* les noms de batême les plus vulgaires & les plus communs? Les autres Italiens se sont toujours moqués de cet usage Florentin, qui en effet n'est pas moins risible que si M. Hume, dans sa belle histoire d'Angleterre, nous entretenait de *Billy le conquérant, de Tom Becket, de Jackey le grand-terrien, appelé Sans-Terre, des grands Rois Ned. I. & III. du nom, de la bigotte Reine Molly, de la grand Reine Bess, & de son cher amant Bobby Devereux, envoyé par elle au supplice,*" &c.

Mém. Gén. &c. liv. i. p. 37.

(a) Divulgatafi poi questa cosa, ne nacque il proverbio, che ancora è in uso dirsi agli uomini di grossa pasta: *Tu sei più tondo che l'O di Giotto.* *Vasar. vita di Giotto.*

(b) *Vasari vita di Giotto.*

(c) Giotto ebbe un ingegno di tanta eccellenza, che niuna cosa da la natura, madre di tutte le cose, ed operatrice, col continuo girar de'

gular conversation is said to have occurred between him and Dante (a); and Petrarca held his works in such high esteem, that one of his pictures is the subject of a legacy to a particular friend in his will (b). Upwards of a century after his death, Lorenzo de' Medici, well aware that the most efficacious method of exciting the talents of the living is to confer due honor on departed merit, raised a bust to his memory in the church of *S. Maria del Fiore*, the inscription for which was furnished by Politiano (c).

cieli, che egli con lo stile, e con la penna, e col pennello non dipignesse, sì simile a quella, che non simile, anzi più tosto dessa pareffe.

Decam. Gior. vi. Nov. 5.

(a) Benvenuto da Imola, one of the commentators of Dante, relates, that whilst Giotto resided at Padua, Dante paid him a visit, and was received by him with great attention. Observing however that the children of Giotto bore a great resemblance to their father, whose features and appearance were not very prepossessing, he inquired how it came to pass that his pictures and his children were so very unlike to each other, the former being so beautiful, the latter so coarse. *Quia pingo de die, sed fingo de nocte*, said the painter.

Manni, Illust. del Bocc. p. 417.

(b) *Transeo ad dispositionem aliarum rerum; predicto igitur domino meo Paduano, quia & ipse per Dei gratiam non eget, & ego nihil aliud habeo dignum se, mitto Tabulam meam sive historiam Beatæ virginis Mariæ, operis Jocti pictoris egregii, quæ mihi ab amico meo Michele Vannis de Florentia missa est, in cujus pulchritudinem ignorantes non intelligunt, magistri autem artis stupent.*

Vasari, vita di Giotto.

(c) Ille ego sum per quem Pictura extincta revixit,
Cui quam recta manus tam fuit & facilis,
Naturæ deerat nostræ quod defuit arti;
Plus licuit nulli pingere nec melius,

The merits of Giotto and his school are appreciated with great judgment by Vasari, who attributes to him and his predecessor Cimabue the credit of having banished the insipid and spiritless manner introduced by the Greek artists, and given rise to a new and more natural style of composition. This the historian denominates the *maniera di Giotto* (a). "Instead of the harsh outline, circumscribing the whole figure, the glaring eyes, the pointed feet and hands, and all the defects arising from a total

Miraris turrim egregiam sacro ære sonantem?

Hæc quoque de modulo crevit ad astra meo.

Denique sum rorvus, quid opus fuit illa referre?

Hoc nomen longi carminis instar erit.

(a) *Proemio di Giorgio Vasari* to the second part of his work, written, like all his other prefaces, with great judgment, candor, and historical knowledge of his art. *Tractant fabrilis fabri*—The early painters are fortunate in possessing an historian, who without envy, spleen, or arrogance, and with as little prejudice or partiality as the imperfection of human nature will allow, has distributed to each of his characters, his due portion of applause. If he has on any occasion shown too apparent a bias in favor of an individual, it leans towards Michelagnolo Buonarroti, in whose friendship he gloried, and whose works he diligently studied; but an excess of admiration for this great man will scarcely be imputed to him as a fault. As a painter and an architect, Vasari holds a respectable rank. In the former department, his productions are extremely numerous. One of his principal labors is his historical suite of pictures of the Medici family, with their portraits, painted for the great duke Cosmo I. in the *Palazzo Vecchio* at Florence, of which Vasari himself has given a particular account, published by Filippo Giunti, in 1588, and entitled *Ragionamenti del Sig. Cav. Giorgio Vasari sopra le invenzioni da lui dipinte in Firenze, &c.* Reprinted in Arezzo, 1762. In this series of pictures are represented the principal incidents in the life of Lorenzo. This work has been engraved, but not in such a manner as to do justice to the painter.

“ want of shadow, the figures of Giotto exhibit a
 “ better attitude, the heads have an air of life and
 “ freedom, the drapery is more natural, and there
 “ are even some attempts at fore-shortening the
 “ limbs.” “ Besides these improvements,” continues this author, “ Giotto was the first who represented in his pictures, the effect of the passions
 “ on the human countenance. That he did not
 “ proceed further must be attributed to the difficulties which attend the progress of the art, and to
 “ the want of better examples. In many of the
 “ essential requisites of his profession, he was indeed
 “ equalled, if not surpassed, by some of his contemporaries. The coloring of Gaddi had more
 “ force and harmony, and the attitudes of his figures
 “ more vivacity. Simone da Sienna is to be preferred
 “ to him in the composition of his subjects, and
 “ other painters excelled him in other branches of
 “ the art; but Giotto had laid the solid foundation
 “ of their improvements. It is true, all that was
 “ effected by these masters may be considered only
 “ as the first rude sketch of a sculptor towards completing an elegant statue, and if no further progress had been made, there would not, upon the
 “ whole, have been much to commend; but whoever considers the difficulties under which their
 “ works were executed, the ignorance of the times,
 “ the rarity of good models, and the impossibility
 “ of obtaining instruction, will esteem them not only
 “ as commendable, but wonderful productions,
 “ and will perceive with pleasure these first sparks
 “ of improvement which afterwards fanned into
 “ so bright a flame.”

The patronage of the family of the Medici is almost contemporary with the commencement of the art. Giovanni de' Medici, the father of Cosmo, had employed his fellow-citizen, Lorenzo de' Bicci, to ornament with portraits a chamber in one of his houses in Florence, which afterwards became the residence of Lorenzo, the brother of Cosmo (a). The liberality of Cosmo led the way to further improvement. Under Masaccio, the study of nature and actual observation were substituted to cold and servile imitation. By this master, his competitors, and his scholars, every component branch of the art was carried to some degree of perfection. Paolo Uccello was the first who boldly surmounted the difficulty which Giotto, though sensible of its importance, had ineffectually attempted to overcome, and gave that ideal depth to his labors, which is the essence of picturesque representation (b). This he accomplished by his superior knowledge of perspective, which he studied in conjunction with the celebrated Giannozzo Manetti, and in the attainment of which the painter and the scholar were mutually serviceable to each other (c). The rules which he thence acquired he applied to practice, not only in

(a) *Vasar. vita di Lor. de' Bicci.*

(b) È da osservare che non si trova prima di lui nessuno scorto di figure, perciò a ragione può dirsi aver questo valent' uomo fatto un gran progresso nell' arte. *Etruria Pittrice, No. xiv.*

(c) E fu il primo che ponesse studio grande nella prospettiva, introducendo il modo di mettere le figure su' piani, dove esse posar devono, diminuendole a proporzione; il che, da maestri avanti a lui, si faceva a caso, e senz' alcuna considerazione.

Baldinuc. Dec. ii. del. par. i. sec. iv.

the back-grounds of his pictures, but in his representation of the human figure, of which he expressed the *Scorci*, or fore-shortenings, with accuracy and effect (a). The merit of having been the first to apply mathematical rules to the improvement of works of art, and the proficiency which he made in so necessary and so laborious a study, if it had not obtained from Vasari a greater share of praise, ought at least to have secured the artist from that ridicule with which he seems inclined to treat him (b). The elder Filippo Lippi gave to his figures a boldness and grandeur before unknown. He attended also to the effect of his back-grounds, which were however in general too minutely finished. About two years after his death, which happened in the year 1469, Lorenzo de' Medici, who was then absent from Florence on a journey, to congratulate Sixtus IV. on his accession to the pontificate, took the opportunity of passing through Spoleto, where he requested permission from the magistrates to remove the ashes of the artist to the church of *S. Maria del Fiore* at Florence. The community of that place were however unwilling to relinquish so honorable a deposit; and Lorenzo was therefore content to

(a) In his picture of the inebriety of Noah, in the church of *S. Maria Novella*, is a figure of the patriarch stretched on the ground, with his feet towards the front of the picture; yet, even in this difficult attitude, the painter has succeeded in giving an explicit idea of his subject. *Etrur. Pittr. No. xiv.*

(b) La moglie soleva dire che tutta la notte Paolo stava nello scrittoio, per trovar i termini della prospettiva, e che quando ella lo chiamava a dormire, egli le diceva, *O che dolce cosa è questa prospettiva!*

Vasar Vita di Paolo.

testify his respect for the memory of the painter, by engaging his son, the younger Filippo, to erect in the church of Spoleto a monument of marble, the inscription upon which, written by Politiano, has led his historian Menckenius into a mistake almost too apparent to admit of an excuse (a).

In the anatomy of the human figure, which now began to engage the more minute attention of the painter, Antonio Pollajuolo took the lead of all his competitors. By accurate observation, as well on the dead as on the living, he acquired a competent knowledge of the form and action of the muscles (a), which he exemplified in a striking manner in his picture of Hercules and Antæus,

(a) *In Philippum Fratrem Pictorem.*

Conditus hic ego sum picturæ fama PHILIPPUS;

Nulli ignota meæ est gratia mira manus.

Artifices potui digitis animare colores,

Sperataque animos fallere voce diu.

Ipsa meis stupuit natura expressa figuris,

Meque suis passa est artibus esse parem.

Marmoreo tumulo MEDICES LAURENTIUS hic me

Condedit: ante humili pulvere tectus eram.

From the appellation of *Frater*, given to Lippi by Politiano, Menckenius conjectures, that he was his brother. "Is enim quis sit; cujus hic frater dicitur Philippus, si Politianus non est, hariolari non possum." *Menck. in vitâ Pol. p. 31.* Filippo had entered into holy orders, whence he was called *Fra Filippo*; a circumstance which Menckenius might easily have discovered, though he professes not to have been able to obtain any information respecting it. "Nihil enim eâ de re scriptores alii, etsi non desint, qui maxime excelluisse hunc *Philippum* nobilissimâ pingendi arte suo confirment testimonio."

Ibid. p. 637.

(b) Egli s'intese d, gli ignudi più modernamente, che fatto non avevano gli altri maestri innanzi a lui; e scorticò molti uomini, per vedere

painted for Lorenzo de' Medici, in which he is said not only to have expressed the strength of the conqueror, but the languor and inanimation of the conquered (*a*); but his most celebrated work is the death of S. Sebastian, yet preserved in the chapel of the Pucci family at Florence, and of which Vasari has given a particular account (*b*). In this picture, the figure of the dying saint was painted from nature after Gino Capponi. In the figures of the two assassins, who are bending their cross-bows, he has shown great knowledge of muscular action. Baldovinetti excelled in portraits, which he frequently introduced in his historical subjects. In a picture of the queen of Sheba on a visit to Solomon, he painted the likeness of Lorenzo de' Medici, and of the celebrated mechanic, Lorenzo da Volpaia (*c*); and in another picture, intended as its companion, those of Giuliano de' Medici, Luca Pitti, and other Florentine citizens. The resemblance of Lorenzo

la notomia lor sotto; e fu primo a mostrare il modo di cercare i muscoli, che avessero forma, ed ordine nelle figure.

Vasari vita di Pollajuolo.

(*a*) *Vasari, ut supra.*

(*b*) *Vasari, ut supra.* This picture is engraved and published in the *Etruria Pittrice*, No. xxiv.

(*c*) Ritrasse costui assai di naturale, e dove nella detta cappella fece la storia della Reina Saba, che va a udire la sapienza di Salomone, ritrasse il magnifico Lorenzo de' Medici, che fu padre di papa Leone decimo, Lorenzo dalla Volpaja eccellentissimo maestro d'orinoli, ed ottimo astrologo, il quale fu quello, che fece per il detto Lor. de' Medici il bellissimo oriuolo che ha oggi il Sig. Duca Cosimo in Palazzo; nel quale oriuolo tutte le ruote de' pianeti camminano di continuo; il che è cosa rara, e la prima che fusse mai fatta di questa maniera.

Vasar. vita di Baldov. v. ante, p. 115.

was also introduced by Domenico Ghirlandajo, in a picture of S. Francesco taking the habit, painted by him in the chapel of the Trinity at Florence. Until this time the pictures of the Tuscan artists had been executed in distemper, or with colors rendered cohesive by glutinous substances. The practice of painting in oil, so essentially necessary to the duration of a picture, was now first introduced amongst his countrymen by Andrea da Castagna (a). The younger Filippo Lippi attempted, and not without effect, to give a greater share of energy and animation to his productions. His attitudes are frequently bold and diversified; and his figures have expression, vivacity, and motion (b). It is deserving

(a) Era nel suo tempo in Firenze un tal Domenico da Venezia, pittore di buon nome, col quale egli (Andrea) aveva fintamente legata grande amicizia, affine di cavargli dalla mano la maestria di colorire a olio, che allora in Toscana non era da alcun altro praticata, nè meno saputa, fuori che da Domenico, come gli riuscì da fare. *Baldin. Dec. iii. sec. v.* The invention of painting in oil, though introduced so late into Italy, is probably more ancient than has generally been supposed. It is commonly attributed to the Flemish artists, Hubert and John Van Eyck, who flourished about the year 1400; but professor Lessing, in a small treatise "*sur l'ancienneté de la peinture à l'huile*," printed at Brunswick in 1774, has endeavoured to show that this art is of much greater antiquity. His suggestions have since been confirmed by the researches of M. de Mechel of Basle, who, in arranging the immense collection of pictures of the imperial gallery of Vienna, has discovered several pieces painted in oil, as early as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Of these the earliest is a picture by Thomas de Mutina, a Bohemian gentleman; the others are by Theodoric, of Prague, and Nic. Wurmser, of Strasbourg; both artists at the court of the emperor Charles IV.

v. *Mechel, Catal. des Tabl. de Vienne, &c. in press.*

(b) His celebrated picture of S. Filippo and the serpent, painted

of remark, that he prepared the way to the study of the antique, by introducing into his pictures, the vases, utensils, arms, and dresses of the ancients (a). But of all the masters of this period, perhaps Luca Signorelli united the most important excellencies; his composition was good; in drawing the naked figure he particularly excelled (b); in his picture of the institution of the eucharist, yet existing in the choir of the cathedral at Cortona (c), the figure of Christ might be mistaken for the production of one of the Caracci. In the variety and expression of countenance, in the disposition of the drapery, even in the just distribution of light, this picture has great merit; and if some remnants of the manner of the times prevent us from giving it unlimited approba-

in the chapel of the Strozzi at Florence, and engraved in the *Etruria Pittrice*, No. xxvii. is a sufficient proof of the truth of this remark. Filippo Lippi was the son of the former painter of the same name, usually called Fra Filippo. Lorenzo employed him to ornament his palace at Poggio Cajano, where he painted a sacrifice in fresco, but the work was left unfinished.

(a) Non lavorò mai opera alcuna, nelle quale delle cose antiche di Roma con gran studio non si servisse, in vasi, calzari, trofei, bandiere, cimieri, ornamenti di tempi, abbigliamenti di portature da capo, strane fogge da dosso, armature, scimitarre, spade, toghe, manti, ed altre cose diverse e belle, che grandissimo e sempiterno obbligo se gli debbe.

Vasar. vita di Filip.

(b) Col fondamento del disegno, e degli ignudi particolarmente, e con la grazia della invenzione, e disposizione delle historie, aperse alla maggior parte degli artefici la via alla ultima perfezione dell' arte, alla quale poi poterono dar cima quelli che seguirono. *Vasar. vita di Luca Signorelli.* It must however be observed, that Luca lived till 1521, before which time an important reformation had taken place in the arts.

(c) Engraved in the *Etruria Pittrice*, No. xxxii.

tion, it may certainly be considered as the harbinger of a better taste.

The art of sculpture, dependent on the same principles, and susceptible of improvement from the same causes as that of painting, made a proportionable progress. The inventive genius of the Italian artists had very early applied it to almost every variety of material; and figures in wood, in clay, in metals, and in marble, were fashioned by Giovanni and Niccolò Pisano, by Agostino and Agnolo Sanese, which, though rude and incorrect, excited the admiration of the times in which they were produced. Their successor Andrea Pisano, the contemporary of Giotto, supported the credit of the art, which was then endangered by the sudden progress of its powerful rival; and in the early part of the fifteenth century the talents of Ghiberti and Donatello carried it to a degree of eminence which challenged the utmost exertions, and perhaps even excited the jealousy, of the first painters of the age. It must indeed be acknowledged, that the advantages which sculpture possesses are neither few nor unimportant. The severe and simple mode of its execution, the veracity of which it is susceptible, and the durability of its productions, place it in a favorable point of view, when opposed to an art whose success is founded on illusion, which not only admits, but courts meretricious ornament, and whose monuments are fugitive and perishable (a).

(a) I am aware that much is to be said on the opposite side of the question, but I mean not to discuss a subject upon which almost every writer on the history of the arts has either directly or incidentally exer-

These arts, so distinct in their operations, approach each other in works in *rilievo*, which unite the substantial form that characterizes sculpture, with the ideal depth of picturesque composition. In this province Donatello particularly excelled; and in Cosmo de' Medici he found a patron who had judgment to perceive, and liberality to reward his merits. But the genius of Donatello was not confined to one department. His group of Judith and Holofernes, executed in bronze for the community of Florence, his statue of S. George, his Annunciation, and his Zuccone, in one of the niches of the Campanile at Florence, all of which yet remain, have met with the uniform approbation of succeeding times, and are perhaps as perfect as the narrow principles upon which the art was then conducted would allow.

Notwithstanding the exertions of these masters, which were regarded with astonishment by their contemporaries, and are yet entitled to attention and respect, it does not appear that they had raised their views to the true end of the profession (a). Their characters rarely excelled the daily

cised his ingenuity. Among others, I may refer the reader to the *Proemi* of Vasari, the *Lezzione* of Benedetto Varchi, *della maggioranza dell' arti*, the works of Baldinucci, Richardson, and Mengs, and to the posthumous works of Dr. Adam Smith, lately published, in which the reader will find many acute observations on this subject.

(a) È necessario il confessare, che non poteva la pittura, benchè fatta viva dalle mani di que' maestri, far gran pompa di se stessa, perchè molto le mancava di disegno, di morbidezza, di colorito, di scorti, di movenze, di attitudini, di rilievo, e di altre finezze e vivacità, onde ella potesse in tutto e per tutto assomigliarsi al vero. *Baldin. Dec. iii. sec. v.*

prototypes

prototypes of common life; and their forms, although at times sufficiently accurate, were mostly vulgar and heavy. In the pictures which remain of this period, the limbs are not marked with that precision which characterizes a well-informed artist. The hands and feet, in particular, appear soft, enervated, and delicate, without distinction of sex or character. Many practices yet remained that evince the imperfect state of the art. Ghirlandajo and Baldovinetti continued to introduce the portraits of their employers in historic composition, forgetful of that *simplex duntaxat & unum* with which a just taste can never dispense. Cosimo Roselli, a painter of no inconsiderable reputation, attempted by the assistance of gold and ultramarine, to give a facitious splendor to his performances. To every thing great and elevated, the art was yet a stranger; even the celebrated picture of Pollajuolo exhibits only a group of half naked and vulgar wretches, discharging their arrows at a miserable fellow-creature, who by changing places with one of his murderers, might with equal propriety become a murderer himself (a). Nor was it till the time of

(a) Objects of horror and disgust, the cold detail of deliberate barbarity, can never be proper subjects of art, because they exclude the efforts of genius. Even the powers of Shakspeare are annihilated in the butcheries of Titus Andronicus. Yet the reputation of some of the most celebrated Italian painters has been principally founded on this kind of representation. " Ici," says M. Tenhove, " c'est S. Etienne qu'on lapide, & dont je crains que la cervelle ne rejaillisse sur moi; plus loin c'est S. Barthélemy tout sanglant, tout écorché; je compte ses muscles & ses nerfs. Vingt flèches ont criblé Sébastien. L'horrible tête du Baptiste est dans ce plat. Le gril de S. Laurent

Michelagnolo that painting and sculpture rose to their true object, and instead of exciting the wonder, began to rouse the passions and interest the feelings of mankind.

By what fortunate concurrence of circumstances the exquisite taste evinced by the ancients in works of art was revived in modern times, deserves inquiry. It has generally been supposed that these arts, having left in Greece some traces of their former splendor, were transplanted into Italy by Greek artists, who, either led by hopes of emolument, or impelled by the disastrous state of their own country, sought, among the ruins of the western empire, a shelter from the impending destruction of the east. Of the labors of these masters, specimens indeed remain in different parts of Italy; but, in point of merit, they exceed not those of the native Italians, and some of them even bear the marks of deeper barbarism (*a*). In fact, these arts were equally debased in Greece and in Italy, and it was not

“sert de pendant a la chaudière de S. Jean—Je recule d’horreur.”
Mém. Gén. lib. x. May it not well be doubted, whether spectacles of this kind, so frequent in places devoted to religious purposes, may not have had a tendency rather to keep alive a spirit of ferocity and resentment, than to inculcate those mild and benevolent principles in which the essence of religion consists?

(*a*) Venise, & quelques villes de la Romagne, ou de l’ancien Exarchat de Ravenne, montrent encore des traces de ces barbouillages Grecs. Le caractère d’un assez profonde barbarie s’y fait sentir. La peinture qui représente les obsèques de St. Ephraim, qu’on voit dans le *Museo Sacro*, partie de la Bibliothèque du Vatican, passe pour le triste chef d’œuvre de ces fils bâtards de Zeuxis.

Ten. Mém. Gén. lib. vii.

therefore by an intercourse of this nature that they were likely to receive improvement. Happily, however, the same favorable circumstances which contributed to the revival of letters took place also with respect to the arts; and if the writings of the ancient authors excited the admiration and called forth the exertions of the scholar, the remains of ancient skill in marble, gems, and other durable materials, at length caught the attention of the artist, and were converted from objects of wonder, into models of imitation. To facilitate the progress of these studies, other fortunate circumstances concurred. The freedom of the Italian governments, and particularly that of Florence, gave to the human faculties their full energies (a). The labors of the painter were early associated with the mysteries of the prevailing religion, whilst the wealth and ostentation of individuals and of states held out rewards, sufficient to excite the endeavours even of the phlegmatic and the indolent.

From the time of the consul Mummius, who, whilst he plundered the city of Corinth of its beautiful productions of art, regarded them rather as household furniture, than as pieces of exquisite skill (b), the avidity of the Romans for the works

(a) L'uomo libero, con volontà, fa tutto quel che può, più, o meno, secondo la sua capacità; ma lo schiavo fa al più quello, che gli si comanda, e guasta la sua propria volontà, colla violenza, che gli si fa, per ubbidire. L'abito di farlo opprime finalmente la sua capacità, e la sua razza peggiora, fino, a non più desiderare quello, che dispera ottenere. *Opere di Mengs. v. i. p. 228.*

(b) Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut capta Corintho, cum maximorum

of the Grecian artists had been progressively increasing, till at length they became the first objects of proconsular rapacity, and the highest gratification of patrician luxury. The astonishing number which Verres had acquired during his government of Sicily, forms one of the most striking features of the invectives of Cicero; who asserts, that throughout that whole province, so distinguished by the riches and taste of its inhabitants, there was not a single statue or figure, either of bronze, marble, or ivory, not a picture or a piece of tapestry, not a gem or a precious stone, not even a gold or silver utensil, of the workmanship of Corinth or Delos, which Verres during his prætorship had not sought out and examined, and if he approved of it, brought it away with him; insomuch that Syracuse, under his government, lost more statues than it had lost soldiers in the victory of Marcellus (a). Such however was

artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas in Italiam portandas locaret, juberet prædici conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas eos reddituros. *Vel. Patere. lib. i. c. 13.*

(a) The very minute account given by the Roman orator, in his fourth accusation against Verres, of the pieces of Grecian sculpture which he obtained from Sicily, has enabled the Abbé Fraguier to draw up a dissertation which he has entitled the *Gallery of Verres. Mém. de litt. v. ix. p. 260. Winkel. Storia delle art. del Disegno, lib. x. c. 3. Ed. Milan, 1779. in not.* Amongst those particularly enumerated by Cicero, is a marble statue of Cupid by Praxiteles, a Hercules in bronze by Myron, two Canephoræ, or female figures, representing Athenian virgins, bearing on their heads implements of sacrifice, the work of Polycletes; a celebrated statue of Diana, which, after having been carried off from the citizens of Segesta by the Carthaginians, was restored to them by Scipio Africanus, another of Mercury, which had been given them by the same liberal benefactor, the statues of Ceres,

the desolation which took place in Italy during the middle ages, occasioned not only by natural calamities, but by the yet more destructive operation of moral causes, the rage of superstition and the ferocity of barbarian conquerors, that of the innumerable specimens of art, which, till the times of the later emperors, had decorated the palaces and villas of the Roman nobility, scarcely a specimen or a vestige was, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, to be discovered. Even the city of Rome could only display six statues, five of marble and one of brass, the remains of its former splendor (a); and the complaint of Petrarca was not therefore without reason, that Rome was in no place less known than in Rome itself (b).

In tracing the vicissitudes which the arts have

of Æsculapius, of Bacchus, and lastly that of Jupiter himself, of which the sacrilegious *amateur* scrupled not to plunder his temple at Syracuse.

Cic. in Verrem. lib. iv.

(a) Hoc videbitur levius fortasse, sed me maximè movet, quod his subjiciam; ex innumeris ferme colossis, statuisque tum marmoreis, tum æneis (nam argenteas atque aureas minimè miror fuisse conflatas) viris illustribus ob virtutem positis, ut omittam varia signa, voluptatis atque ætis causa publicè ad spectaculum collocata, marmoreas quinque tantum, quatuor in Constantini thermis; duas stantes ponè equos, Phidias & Praxitelis opus; duas recubantes; quintam in foro martis, statuam quæ hodie Martis fori nomen tenet; atque æneam solam equestrem deauratam, quæ est ad Basilicam Lateranensem, Septimio Severo dicatam, tantum videmus superesse. *Pog. de varietate Fortune, p. 20.* The equestrian statue to which Poggio adverts, as that of Sep. Severus, is now recognized as the statue of Marcus Aurelius.

(b) Qui enim hodie magis ignari rerum Romanorum sunt quam Romani cives? Invitus dico, nusquam minus Roma cognoscitur quam Romæ. *Epist. Fam. lib. vi. Ep. 2.*

experienced, we observe with pleasure, that the same persons who signalized themselves by their attention to preserve the writings of the ancient authors, were those to whom posterity is indebted for the restoration of a better taste in the arts. Petrarca himself is one of the first who displayed a marked attention to the remains of antiquity (a). On his interview with the emperor Charles IV. at Mantua, he presented to that monarch a considerable number of coins, which he had himself collected; at the same time assuring him, that he would not have bestowed them on any other person, and, with a degree of freedom which does him honor, recommending to the emperor, whilst he studied the history, to imitate the virtues of the persons there represented (b). Lorenzo de' Medici, the brother

(a) The famous Cola di Rienzi, who called himself Tribune of Rome, and attempted in the fourteenth century to establish the ancient republic, was, as well as his friend and panegyrist Petrarca, a great admirer of the remains of antiquity. It is not indeed improbable, as Tiraboschi conjectures, that the indulgence of this taste first incited him to his romantic project. The character of Rienzi is given by a contemporary author in the following terms, which may serve as a curious specimen of the Italian language: "*Fo da soa joventutine nutricato de latte de eloquentia, bono Grammatico, migliore Rettorico, Autorista bravo. Deh como e quanto era veloce lettore! Moito usava Tito Livio, Seneca, e Tullio, e Balerio Massimo: moito li di'ettava le magnificentie de Julio Cesare raccontare. Tutto lo die se speculava negl intagli de marmo, li quali jaccio intorno a Roma. Non era atri che esse che sapeffe lejere li antichi patassij. Tutte scritture antiche volgarizzava; queste fiure de marmo justamente interpretava.*"

Tirab. Storia della Let. Ital. v. v. p. 314. Mém. pour la vie de Petr. v. li. p. 335.

(b) Ecce (inquit) Cæsar, quibus successisti; ecce quos imitari studeas

of Cosmo, distinguished himself not only by his assiduity in collecting the remains of ancient authors, but also by a decided predilection for works of taste, in the acquisition of which he emulated the celebrity of his brother (a). From the funeral oration pronounced by Poggio on the death of Niccolo Niccoli, to whom the cause of literature is perhaps more indebted than to any individual who held merely a private station, we learn, that he was highly delighted with paintings and pieces of sculpture, of which he had collected a greater number, and of more exquisite workmanship, than any person of his time; and that visitors thronged to see them, not as to a private house, but as to a public exhibition (b). Nor was Poggio himself less attentive to the discovery and acquisition of these precious remains (c). "My chamber," says he, "is surrounded

& mirari, ad quorum formulam, atque imaginem, te componas, quos præter te unum nulli hominum daturus eram. *Epist. Fam. lib. x.*

(a) Erat enim (Laurentius) ditissimus agri, ditissimusque auri, atque pretiosæ vestis, & universæ suppellectilis, signis, tabulis pictis, vasis cælatis, margaritis, libris, mirum in modum affluit, &c.

Ant. Tudertani Orat. in Ep. Amb. Trav.

(b) Delectabatur admodum tabulis & signis ac variis colaturis præcorum more. Plura enim prope solus atque exquisitiora habebat quam ceteri fere omnes. Ad quæ visenda multi alliciebantur, ut non privato aliquo in loco, sed in Theatro quodam collocata ac exposita esse affirmares. *Poggii Op. p. 276.*

(c) "Effectus sum," says he, in his jocular style, "admodum capitofus. Id quale sit, scire cupis? Habeo cubiculum refertum capitibus marmoreis, inter quæ unum est elegans, integrum: alia truncis naribus, sed quæ vel bonum artificem delectent. His & nonnullis signis quæ procuro, ornare volo Academiæ meam Val-darninam, quo in loco quiescere est animus," &c.

Poggii Epist. ad Nic. Nicol.

" with busts in marble, one of which is whole and
 " elegant. The others are indeed mutilated, and
 " some of them are even noseless, yet they are such
 " as may please a good artist. With these, and
 " some other pieces which I possess, I intend to
 " ornament my country seat." In a letter from Poggio
 to Francesco da Pistoia, a monk who had travelled
 to Greece in search of antiquities, we have a much
 more explicit instance of the ardor with which
 he pursued this object (a) " By your letters from
 " Chios," says Poggio, I learn " that you have
 " procured for me three busts in marble, one of
 " Minerva, another of Jupiter, a third of Bacchus.
 " These letters afforded me great satisfaction, for I
 " am delighted beyond expression with pieces of
 " sculpture. I am charmed with the skill of the
 " artist, when I see marble so wrought as to imitate
 " Nature herself. You also inform me that you
 " have obtained a head of Apollo, and you add
 " from Virgil,

" *Miros ducent de marmore vultus.*"

" Believe me, my friend, you cannot confer a
 " greater favor on me than by returning laden
 " with such works, by which you will abundantly
 " gratify my wishes. Different persons labor under
 " different disorders; that which principally affects
 " me is an admiration of these productions of emi-
 " nent sculptors, to which I am perhaps more
 " devoted than becomes a man who may pretend
 " to some share of learning. Nature herself, it is

(a) App. No. LXXII.

" true, must always excel these her copies; yet I
 " must be allowed to admire that art, which can
 " give such expression to inert materials, that
 " nothing but breath seems to be wanting. Exert
 " yourself therefore I beseech you to collect, either
 " by entreaties or rewards, whatever you can find
 " that possesses any merit. If you can procure a
 " complete figure, *triumphatum est.*" Being infor-
 med by Francesco, that a Rhodian named Suffretus
 had in his possession a considerable number of an-
 tique sculptures, Poggio addressed a letter to him,
 earnestly requesting to be favored with such speci-
 mens from his valuable collection as he might think
 proper to spare, and assuring him, that his kindness
 should be remunerated by the earliest oppor-
 tunity (a). In the same earnest style, and for the
 same purpose, he addressed himself to Andreolo
 Giustiniano, a Venetian, then residing in Greece.
 Induced by his pressing entreaties, both Suffretus
 and Giustiniano intrusted to the monk some valuable
 works; but, to the great disappointment of Poggio,
 he betrayed the confidence reposed in him, and
 under the pretext that he had been robbed of them
 in his voyage, defrauded Poggio of the chief part
 of his treasures, which, as it afterwards appeared,
 he presented to Cosmo de' Medici. The indignation
 of Poggio on this occasion is poured forth in a letter
 to Giustiniano, whose liberality he again solicits and
 which he professes to have in some degree repaid,
 by obtaining for him from the pope a dispensation

(a) App. No. LXXIII.

to enable his daughter to marry (a). Thus sacrilegiously, though almost excusably, bartering the favors of the church, for the objects of his favorite study, and the gratification of his taste.

The riches of Cosmo de' Medici, and the industry of Donatello (b), united to give rise to the celebrated collection of antiquities, which, with considerable additions, was transmitted by Piero to his son Lorenzo, and is now denominated the *Museum Florentinum*. By an estimate or account taken by Piero on the death of his father, it appears that these pieces amounted in value to more than 28,000 florins (c). But it was reserved for Lorenzo to enrich this collection with its most valuable articles, and to render it subservient to its true purpose, that of inspiring in his countrymen a correct and genuine taste for the arts.

Of the earnestness with which Lorenzo engaged in this pursuit, some instances have already been adduced (d). "Such an admirer was he," says Valori (e), "of all the remains of antiquity, that
" there was not any thing with which he was more
" delighted. Those who wished to oblige him were

(a) *App. No. LXXIV.*

(b) Egli (Donato) fu potissima cagione che a Cosimo de' Medici si destasse la volontà dell' introdurre a Fiorenza le antichità, che sono ed erano in casa Medici, le quali tutte di sua mano acconciò.

Vasar. vita di Donato.

(c) *Fabr. in vitâ Cosm. Adnot. & Monum. p. 231. v. App. No. LXXV.*

(d) *Vol. I. p. 152.* See also the letter from Politiano to Lorenzo. *App. No. LI.*

(e) *Valor. in vitâ Laur. p. 18.*

"accustomed to collect, from every part of the world, medals and coins, estimable for their age or their workmanship, statues, busts, and whatever else bore the stamp of antiquity. On my return from Naples," adds he, "I presented him with figures of Faustina and Africanus in marble, and several other specimens of ancient art; nor can I easily express with what pleasure he received them." Having long desired to possess the resemblance of Plato, he was rejoiced beyond measure, when Girolamo Roscio of Pistoia presented to him a figure in marble of his favorite philosopher, which was said to have been found amongst the ruins of the academy (a). By his constant attention to this pursuit, and by the expenditure of considerable sums, he collected under his roof all the remains of antiquity that fell in his way, whether they tended to illustrate the history of letters or of arts (b). His acknowledged acquaintance with these productions induced the celebrated Fra Giocundo, of Verona, the most industrious antiquarian of his time, to inscribe to him his collection of ancient inscriptions, of which Politiano, who was a competent judge of the subject, speaks with high approbation (c).

(a) In the diligent researches made at the instance of Lorenzo for the discovery of ancient manuscripts, his agents frequently met with curious specimens of art. The inventory of the books purchased by Giovanni Lascar, from one Nicolo di Jacopo da Siena, concludes with particularizing a marble statue. This contract and inventory are yet preserved in MS. in the archives of the *Palazzo Vecchio* at Florence. *Filz. lxxxii. No. 26.*

(b) *Valor. in vitâ Laur. p. 18.*

(c) *Polit. Miscell. c. 77.*

But it is not the industry, the liberality, or the judgment shown by Lorenzo in forming his magnificent collection, so much as the important purpose to which he destined it, that entitles him to the esteem of the professors and admirers of the arts. Conversant from his youth with the finest forms of antiquity, he perceived and lamented the inferiority of his contemporary artists, and the impossibility of their improvement upon the principles then adopted. He determined therefore to excite among them, if possible, a better taste, and by proposing to their imitation the remains of the ancient masters, to elevate their views beyond the forms of common life, to the contemplation of that ideal beauty which alone distinguishes works of art from mere mechanical productions. With this view he appropriated his gardens, adjacent to the monastery of S. Marco, to the establishment of a school or academy for the study of the antique, and furnished the different buildings and avenues with statues, busts, and other pieces of ancient workmanship. Of these he appointed the sculptor Bertoldo, the favorite pupil of Donatello, but who was then far advanced in years, superintendant. The attention of the higher rank of his fellow-citizens was incited to these pursuits by the example of Lorenzo; that of the lower class, by his liberality. To the latter he not only allowed competent stipends, whilst they attended to their studies, but appointed considerable premiums as the rewards of their proficiency (a).

(a) *Vasari, vita di Torrigiano, e di Michelagnolo, &c.*

To this institution, more than to any other circumstance, we may, without hesitation, ascribe the sudden and astonishing proficiency which, towards the close of the fifteenth century, took place in the arts, and which commencing at Florence, extended itself in concentric circles to the rest of Europe. The gardens of Lorenzo de' Medici are frequently celebrated by the historian of the painters, as the nursery of men of genius (a); but if they had produced no other artist than Michelagnolo Buonarroti, they would sufficiently have answered the purposes of their founder. It was here that this great man began to imbibe that spirit, which was destined to effect a reformation in the arts, and which he could perhaps have derived from no other source (b). Of a noble,

(a) Vasari adverts also to this establishment in his *Ragionamenti*. "Lorenzo aveva fatto fare il Giardino, ch'è ora in su la piazza di San Marco, solamente perchè lo teneva pieno di figure antiche di marmo, e pitture assai, e tutte eccellenti, solo per condurre una scuola di giovani, i quali alla scultura, pittura, e architettura attendessino a imparare, sotto la custodia di Bertoldo scultore, già discepolo di Donatello, i quali giovani, tutti o la maggior parte furon eccellenti; fra quali fu uno il nostro Michelagnolo Buonarroti, che è stato lo splendore, la vita, e la grandezza della scultura, pittura, e architettura, avendo voluto mostrare il cielo, che non poteva, nè doveva nascere, se non sotto questo magnifico e illustre uomo, per lassar la sua patria ereditaria, e il mondo di tante onorate opere, quante si veggono di lui oggi, e di molti altri che io ho viste, di cotesta scuola onorata." *Vasar. Ragionamenti*, p. 75.

(b) Mengs, on several occasions, attributes the superior excellence of Michelagnolo to the same favorable circumstance. "Michelagnolo, approfittandosi delle statue raccolte dai Medici, aprì gli occhi, e conobbe che gli antichi avean tenuta una certa arte nell'imitare la verità, con cui si faceva la imitazione più intelligibile, e più bella, che nello stesso originale," and again, after giving an historical

but reduced family, he had been placed by his father, when young, under the tuition of the painter Ghirlandajo, from whom Lorenzo, desirous of promoting his new establishment, requested that he would permit two of his pupils to pursue their studies in his gardens; at the same time expressing his hopes, that they would there obtain such instruction, as would not only reflect honor on the institution, but also on themselves and on their country. The students who had the good fortune to be thus selected were Michelagnolo and Francesco Granacci (a). On the first visit of Michelagnolo, he found in the gardens his future adversary, Torrigiano, who, under the directions of Bertoldo, was modelling figures in clay. Michelagnolo applied himself to the same occupation, and his work soon afterwards attracted the attention of Lorenzo, who, from these early specimens, formed great expectations of his

“ account of the progress of the arts, he adds, In quello stato di cose
 “ scappò un raggio di quella stessa luce, che illuminò l'antica Grecia,
 “ quando Michelagnolo, il quale col suo gran talento avea già superato
 “ il Ghirlandajo, vide le cose degli antichi Greci nella collezione
 “ del magnifico Lorenzo de' Medici.”

Op. di Mengs, vol. ii. p. 99. 109.

(a) Dolendosi adunque Lorenzo, che amor grandissimo portava alla pittura, e alla scultura, che ne' suoi tempi non si trovassero scultori celebrati, e nobili, come si trovavano molti pittori di grandissimo pregio, e fama, deliberò di fare una scuola; e per questo chiese a Domenico Ghirlandajo, che se in bottega sua avesse de' suoi giovani, che inclinati fossero a ciò, gli inviasse al giardino, dove egli desiderava di, essercitarli e creargli in una maniera, che onorasse se, e lui, e la città sua. Laonde da Domenico gli furono per ottimi giovani dati fra gli altri Michelagnolo, e Francesco Granacci.

Vasar, vita di Michelagn.

talents. Encouraged by such approbation, he began to cut in marble the head of a faun, after an antique sculpture (a), which, though unaccustomed to the chisel, he executed with such skill as to astonish Lorenzo; who, observing that he had made some intentional deviations from the original, and that in particular he had represented the lips smoother and had shown the tongue and teeth, remarked to him, with his accustomed jocularly, that he should have remembered that old men seldom exhibit a complete range of teeth. The docile artist, who paid no less respect to the judgment, than to the rank of Lorenzo, was no sooner left to himself, than he struck out one of the teeth, giving to the part the appearance of its having been lost by age (b). On his next visit, Lorenzo was equally delighted with the disposition and the genius of his young pupil, and sending for his father, not only took the son under his particular protection, but made such a provision for the old man, as his age and the circumstances of his numerous family required (c).

(a) This early specimen of the genius of Michelagnolo is yet preserved in the Medicean gallery at Florence, in the keeper's room, and is equal, says Bottari, to a piece of Grecian workmanship; it has been engraved and published by Gori, in Condivi's life of Michelagnolo; but as Bottari observes, "poco felicemente, e con gran pregiudizio dell' originale." v. Bottari, *not. ut sup.*

(b) Condivi, *vita di Michelagnolo*, p. 5. &c.

(c) We learn from the narrative of Condivi, who relates these circumstances with insufferable minuteness, that when Lodovico, the father of Michelagnolo, encouraged by the kindness of Lorenzo, requested an office in the *Dogana* or custom house, in the place of *Marco Pucci*, Lorenzo, who intended to provide him with a much better establishment, replied, laying his hand on his shoulder, *Tu sarai*

From this time till the death of Lorenzo, which included an interval of four years, Michelagnolo constantly resided in the palace of the Medici, and sat at the table of Lorenzo, among his most honored guests; where, by a commendable regulation, the troublesome distinctions of rank were abolished, and every person took his place in the order of his arrival. Hence the young artist found himself at once associated, on terms of equality, with all that was illustrious and learned in Florence, and formed those connexions and friendships which, if they do not create, are at least necessary to promote and reward superior talents (a). His leisure hours were passed in contemplating the intaglios, gems, and medals, of which Lorenzo had collected an astonishing number, whence he imbibed that taste for antiquarian researches, which was of essential service to him in his more immediate studies, and which he retained to the close of his life (b).

Whilst Michelagnolo was thus laying the sure *sempre povero*. He gave him however the office for which he applied, which was worth eight scudi per month, *poco più o meno*, says the accurate historian. *Condiv. ut sup.*

(a) Lorenzo fece dare a Michelagnolo una buona camera in casa, dandogli tutte quelle comodità, 'ch' egli desiderava, né altrimenti trattandolo sì in altro, sì nella sua mensa, che da figliuolo: alla quale, come d'un tal' uomo, sedeano ogni giorno personaggi nobilissimi e di grande affare. Ed essendovi questa usanza, che quei, che da principio si trovavano presenti, ciascheduno appresso il magnifico secondo il suo grado sedesse, non si movendo di luogo, per qualunque dipoi sopraggiunto fosse; avvenne bene spesso, che Michelagnolo sedette sopra i figliuoli di Lorenzo, ed altre persone pregiate, di che tal casa di continuo fioriva ed abbondava, &c. *Conq. ut sup.*

(b) *Condiv. ut supra.*

foundation

foundation of his future fame, and giving daily proofs of his rapid improvement, he formed an intimacy with Politiano, who resided under the same roof, and who soon became warmly attached to his interests. At his recommendation, Michelagnolo executed a *basso-rilievo* in marble, the subject of which is the battle of the Centaurs. This piece yet ornaments the dwelling of one of his descendants; and, although not wholly finished, displays rather the hand of an experienced master, than that of a pupil. But its highest commendation is, that it stood approved even in the riper judgment of the artist himself; who, although not indulgent to his own productions, did not hesitate, on seeing it some years afterwards, to express his regret that he had not entirely devoted himself to this branch of art (a). The death of Lorenzo too soon deprived him of his protector. Piero, the son of Lorenzo, continued indeed to shew to him the same marks of kindness which his father had uniformly done; but that prodigality, which so speedily dissipated his authority, his fortune, and his fame, was extended even to his amusements; and the talents of Michelagnolo, under the patronage of Piero, instead of impressing on brass or on marble the forms of immortality, were condemned to raise a statue of snow (b)! Nor was this intercourse of long

(a) Così la impresa gli succedette, che mi rammenta udirlo dire, che quando la rivede, cognosse quanto torto egli abbia fatto alla natura, a non seguitar prontamente l'arte della scultura, facendo giudizio per quell' opera, quanto potesse riuscire. *Cond. vita di M. A.*

(b) Essendo in Firenze venuta dimolta neve, Pier de' Medici,

continuance, for Piero, instead of affording support to others, was soon obliged to seek, in foreign countries, a shelter for himself.

The history of Michelagnolo forms that of all the arts which he professed. In him sculpture, painting and architecture seem to have been personified. Born with talents superior to his predecessors, he had also a better fate. Ghilberti, Donatello, Verocchio, were all men of genius, but they lived during the gentile state of the art (*a*). The light had now risen, and his young and ardent mind, conversant with the finest forms of antiquity, imbibed, as its genuine source, a relish for their excellence. With the specimens of ancient art, the depositaries of ancient learning were unlocked to him, and of these also he made no inconsiderable use. As a poet he is entitled to rank high amongst his countrymen; and the triple wreaths of painting, sculpture, and architecture, with which his disciples decorated his tomb, might, without exaggeration, have been interwoven with a fourth (*b*).

figliuol maggiore di Lorenzo, che nel medesimo luogo del padre era restato, ma non nella medesima grazia, volendo, come giovane, far fare nel mezzo della sua corte una statua di neve si ricordò di Michelagnolo, e fattolo cercare, gli fece far la statua, &c. *Condiv.* p. 8. This statue was a just emblem of the fortunes of its founder.

(*a*) Michelagnolo, ch'ebbe sì grande ingegno, non trasse dal suo proprio fondo la sua arte, nè con quello solo avrebbe trovata la strada di uscir da' limiti di quello stile secco, e servile, che fin allora regnava in Italia; e senza un grande studio, nè senza l'osservazione delle statue antiche, non farebbe stato forse che uguale a un Donatello, e a un Ghilberti. *Opere di Mengs*, v. ii. p. 189.

(*b*) The poems of Michelagnolo were published by his great-nephew Michelagnolo Buonarroti il Giovane, at Florence, in 1623, and are

Of the sculptures of Michelagnolo, some yet remain in an unfinished state, which strikingly display the comprehension of his ideas and the rapidity of his execution. Such are the bust of Brutus, and the statue of a female figure, in the gallery at Florence. In the latter the chisel has been handled with such boldness, as to induce a connoisseur of our own country to conjecture that it would be necessary, in the finishing, to restore the cavities (a). Perhaps a more involuntary homage was never paid to genius, than that which was extorted from the sculptor Falconet, who having presumed upon all occasions to censure the style of Michelagnolo, without having had an opportunity of inspecting any of his works, at length obtained a sight of two of his statues, which were brought into France by cardinal Richelieu. *I have seen Michelagnolo*, exclaimed the French artist, *he is terrific* (b).

The labors of the painter are necessarily transitory for so are the materials that compose them. In a few years Michelagnolo will be known, like an

ranked with the *Testi di Lingua* of Italian literature. They were again reprinted at Florence in 1726, with the *Lezioni* of Benedetto Varchi, and Mario Guiducci, on some of his sonnets. Tenhove has justly appreciated their merits. "Les sonnets & les *Canzoni* de Michelange ne sont point chargés d'ornemens ambitieux; ils se ressentent de l'austère simplicité de son génie: cependant rien ne les fait autant valoir, que la main dont ils sont partis." *Mém. Gén. liv. xix. p. 317.*

(a) *Richardson, Description des Tabl. &c. vol. iii. p. 87.*

(b) "J'ai vu Michelange; Il est effrayant." *Falcon. ap. Tenh.*

The pieces which occasioned this exclamation were two of the statues intended to compose a part of the monument of Julius II.

ancient artist, only by his works in marble. Already it is difficult to determine, whether his reputation be enhanced or diminished by the sombre representations of his pencil in the Pauline and Sixtine chapels, or by the few specimens of his cabinet pictures, now rarely to be met with, and exhibiting only a shadow of their original excellence. But the chief merit of this great man is not to be sought for in the remains of his pencil, nor even in his sculptures, but in the general improvement of the public taste which followed his astonishing productions. If his labors had perished with himself, the change which they effected in the opinions and the works of his contemporaries would still have entitled him to the first honors of the art. Those who from ignorance, or from envy, have endeavoured to depreciate his productions, have represented them as exceeding in their forms and attitudes the limits and the possibilities of nature, as a race of beings, the mere creatures of his own imagination; but such critics would do well to consider, whether the great reform to which we have alluded could have been effected by the most accurate representations of common life, and whether any thing short of that ideal excellence which he only knew to embody, could have accomplished so important a purpose. The genius of Michelagnolo was a leaven which was to operate on an immense and heterogeneous mass, the salt intended to give a relish to insipidity itself; it was therefore active, penetrating, energetic, so as not only effectually to resist the contagious effects of a depraved

taste, but to communicate a portion of its spirit to all around.

Of the contemporary artists of Michelagnolo, such only are entitled to high commendation as accompanied his studies, or availed themselves of his example. Among these appears the divine Raffaello; second to his great model only in that grandeur of design which elevates the mind, superior to him in that grace which interests the heart. Endowed, if not with vigor sufficient alone to effect a reform, with talents the best calculated to promote its progress (a). It is well known that the works of this exquisite master form two distinct classes, those which he painted before, and those which he painted after he had caught from the new Prometheus a portion of the ethereal fire—those of the scholar of Perugino and of the competitor of Michelagnolo. “Happy age,” exclaims, with more than common animation, the historian of the painters, “and happy artists, for so I may well denominate you who, have had the opportunity of purifying your eyes at so clear a fountain; who have found your difficulties removed, your crooked paths made straight by so wonderful an artist: know then, and honor the man who has enabled you to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and let your gratitude be shown in returning your thanks

(a) Raffaello stesso ci ha lasciate nelle sue opere le tracce de' suoi studi; e senza le lezioni di Fra Bartolommeo, e la vista delle opere di Michelagnolo, e delle cose antiche, non goderemmo oggi le sue maravigliose pitture. *Op. di Mengs, v. ii. p. 189.*

“ to heaven, and in imitating Michelagnolo in all
“ things (a).

Genius is ever obnoxious to that criticism which mediocrity escapes, nor has this test been wanting to the merits of Michelagnolo. The parasites of a vicious court, and a corrupt age, have not hesitated to charge him with indecency, in introducing naked figures in his celebrated picture of the last judgment. This accusation was made even in his lifetime, by one who called himself his friend, and

(a) *Vasari, vita di Michelagnolo.* Gianfrancesco Grazzini, called *Il Lasca*, also celebrates his countryman in the true Florentine idiom:

Giotto fu il primo, ch' alla dipintura,
Già lungo tempo morta, desse vita.
E Donatello messe la scultura
Nel suo dritto sentier, ch' era smarrita:
Così l'architettura
Storpiata, e guasta, dalle man' de' Tedeschi,
Anzi quasi basita,
Da Pippo Brunelleschi,
Solenne Architettor, fu messa in vita;
Onde gloria infinita
Meritar questi tre spiriti divini,
Nati in Firenze e nostri cittadini.
E di queste tre arti, i Fiorentini
Han sempre poi tenuto il vanto e'l pregio.
Dopo questo, l'egregio
Michelagnol divin, dal cielo eletto,
Pittor, scultore, architettor perfetto,
Che dove i primi tre maestri eccellenti
Gittaro i fondamenti,
Alle tre nobil' arti ha posto il tetto.
Onde meritamente,
Chiamato è dalla gente
Vero maestro, e padre del disegno, &c.

Il Lasca, sop. la dipintura della Cupola.

who saw no impropriety in representing it as proceeding from the obscene lips of Pietro Aretino (*a*). It soon however became so prevalent, that in the pontificate of Paul IV. it was in contemplation to destroy this astonishing picture, which was at last only preserved by the expedient of covering those parts which were supposed to be likely to excite in the minds of the depraved spectators ideas unsuitable to the solemnity of the place. The painter who undertook this office was ever afterwards distinguished by the name of *Il Braghetton*. These inculpatations were renewed in the succeeding century, by a man of talents and celebrity, who united like Michelagnolo, the character of a painter and a poet, without having one idea in common with him (*b*). But what shall we say of an artist who

(*a*) In the dialogue of Lodovico Dolce on painting, entitled *L'Aretino* — Aretino, who is supposed to speak the sentiments of the author, observes, “ Chi ardirà di affermar, che s'ia bene, che nella chiesa di San Pietro, prencipe degli apostoli, in una Roma, ove concurre tutto il mondo, nella cappella del Pontefice, il quale, come ben dice il Bernbo, in terra ne assembrava Dio, si veggano dipinti tanti ignudi, che dimostrano disonestamente dritti e reversi: cosa nel vero, (favellando con ogni sommissione,) di quel santissimo luogo indegna.” Fabrini, the other colloquialist, justifies Michelagnolo by alledging the example of Raffaello, who is said to have designed the lascivious prints engraved by Marcantonio Raimondi, under which the same Aretino wrote his infamous verses; but it is easy to see that such a justification is an admission of the charge. *Dolce, Dialog. p. 236. Ed. Flor. 1735.*

(*b*) Salvator Rosa, in his satire entitled *La Pittura*, relating instances of the arrogance and pride of his predecessors, introduces the well-known story of the critic *Biagio*, who, having censured the famous picture of the last judgment, was, in return, represented by Michel-

could mingle with the contemplation of a subject so interesting to all mankind, which unites every thing terrible and sublime, and absorbs all other passions, an idea that can only have a relation to the decorums of modern life, and to that factitious decency which, by affecting concealment, acknowledges a pruriency of imagination, to which true taste, as well as true modesty, is a stranger?

The favors of Lorenzo de' Medici were not however exclusively bestowed. Although he well knew how to appreciate and to reward extraordinary excellence, he was not inattentive to the just claims

agnolo in a group of the damned. According to Salvator, Biagio thus addressed the painter:

Michel Agnolo mio, non parlo in gioco,
 Questo che dipingete è un gran giudizio,
 Ma del giudicio voi n'avete poco.
 Io non vi taffo intorno all' artificio,
 Ma parlo del costume, in cui mi pare
 Che il vostro gran saper si cangi in vizio.
 Sapevi pur che il figlio di Noè,
 Perchè scoperse le vergogne al padre,
 Tirò l'ira di Dio sovra di se;
 E voi, senza temer Christo e la Madre
 Fate, che mostrin le vergogne parte,
 Infìn de' Santi quì l'intiere Squadre.

And that it may not be imagined that Salvator did not himself approve the sentiments of the critic, he adds,

In udire il pittor queste proposte,
 Divenuto di rabbia rosso, e nero,
 Non poté proferir le sue risposte;
 Nè potendo di lui l'orgoglio altero
 Sfogare il suo furor per altre bande.
 Dipinse nell' inferno il Cavaliero.

Satir. di Salv. Rosa. Ed. Lond. 1791.

of those who made a proficiency in any branch of the arts. Where the indication of talents appeared he was solicitous to call them into action, to accelerate their progress, and to repay their success. "It is highly deserving of notice," says Vasari, "that all those who studied in the gardens of the Medici, and were favored by Lorenzo, became most excellent artists, which can only be attributed to the exquisite judgment of this great patron of their studies, who could not only distinguish men of genius, but had both the will and the power to reward them (a)." By his kindness the eminent sculptor Rustici was placed under the care of Andrea Verocchio (b), where he formed an intimacy with the celebrated Lionardo da Vinci; but although he availed himself of the friendship and the instructions of this wonderful man, he acknowledged Lorenzo as the parent of his studies (c). Francesco Granacci, the fellow-student of Michelagnolo, partook also of

(a) È gran cosa ad ogni modo, che tutti coloro, i quali furono nella scuola del Giardino de' Medici, e favoriti dal Mag. Lorenzo vecchio, furono tutti eccellentissimi; la qual cosa d'altronde non può essere avvenuta, se non dal molto, anzi infinito giudizio di quel nobilissimo signore, vero Mecenate degli uomini virtuosi; il quale come sapeva conoscere gl' ingegni, e spirti elevati, così poteva e sapeva riconoscerli e premiargli. *Vasari, vita del Rustici.*

(b) Portandosi dunque benissimo Giovanfrancesco Rustici, cittadino Fiorentino, nel disegnare, e fare di terra, mentre era giovinetto, fu da esso magnifico Lorenzo, il quale lo conobbe spiritoso, e di bello e buon ingegno, messo a stare, perchè imparasse, con Andrea del Verocchio, &c. *Vasari, vita del Rustici.*

(c) Essendo poi tornata in Fiorenza la Famiglia de' Medici, Il Rustico si fece conoscere al Cardinale Giovanni, per creatura di Lorenzo suo padre, e fu ricevuto con molte carezze. *Ibid.*

the favor of Lorenzo, and was occasionally employed by him in preparing the splendid pageants with which he frequently amused the citizens of Florence; in the decoration of which Granacci displayed uncommon taste (a). The reputation acquired by the pupils of S. Marco soon extended beyond the limits of Italy. At the request of the king of Portugal, Lorenzo sent into that country Andrea Contucci, where he left various monuments of his talents in sculpture and architecture (b). The encouragement afforded by him to the professors of every branch of the arts, may be estimated in some degree by the numerous pieces executed at his expense by the first masters of the time, accounts of which are occasionally dispersed through the voluminous work of Vasari. Like his ancestor Cosmo, Lorenzo often forgot the superiority of the patron in the familiarity of the friend, and not only excused but delighted in the capriciousness which frequently distinguishes men of talents. In this number was Niccolo Grosso, a Florentine citizen, who wrought

(a) Francesco Granacci——fu uno di quelli, che dal Magnifico Lorenzo de' Medici fu messo a imparare nel suo giardino, &c. E perchè era molto gentile, e valeva assai in certe galanterie, che per feste di carnevale si facevano nella città, fu sempre in molte cose simili dal Magnifico Lorenzo de' Medici adoperato.

Vasari, vita di Fr. Granac.

(b) Per queste, e per l'altre opere d'Andrea, divulgatosi il nome suo, fu chiesto al magnifico Lorenzo vecchio de' Medici, nel cui giardino avea, come si è detto, atteso agli studj del disegno, dal re di Portogallo, perchè mandatogli da Lorenzo, lavorò per quel re molte opere di scultura, e d'architettura, e particolarmente un bellissimo palazzo, &c. *Vasar. vita di Contucci.*

ornaments in iron with extraordinary skill. Conscious of his merits Niccolo resolved to labor only for those who paid him ready money, referring his employers to the sign suspended at his door, which represented books of account destroyed in the flame. Lorenzo, desirous of presenting to some of his powerful friends abroad a specimen of Florentine ingenuity, called upon Niccolo to engage him to execute for him a piece of his workmanship; but the surly artisan, who was busy at his anvil, instead of acknowledging the honor intended him, bluntly told Lorenzo that he had other customers who, having first applied, must be first served. The invincible pertinacity of Niccolo, in refusing to work till he had received his usual deposit, occasioned Lorenzo to give him the name of *Il Caparra* (a), by which he was ever afterwards generally known (b).

The study of architecture, as revived by Brunelleschi, received additional support from the encouragement afforded by Lorenzo de' Medici, who, to the munificence of his grandfather, superadded a knowledge of this science equal to that of a practical artist. At his instance, and often at his individual expense, the city of Florence was ornamented with a profusion of elegant buildings, as well for private residence, as public purposes. Convinced that the art was founded on fixed and determined principles, which were only to be discovered in the labors of the ancients, he justly reprobated those professors who, neglecting the

(a) From *Arrha*, *Arrhabo*, a pledge, or earnest.

(b) *Vasari, vita di Simone detto il Cronaca.*

rules of Vitruvius, followed only the variable suggestions of their own fancy. Nor was he less severe on those who, without any previous knowledge of the art, conceived themselves equal to the task of conducting a building on an extensive scale, and, in the erection of their dwellings, chose to become their own architects. "Such people," said Lorenzo "buy repentance at too dear a rate (a)." Of this description was his relation, Francesco de' Medici, who having erected a large house at Majano, and made several alterations in its progress, complained to Lorenzo of the great expense with which it had been attended: "That is not to be wondered at," replied Lorenzo, "when, instead of erecting your building from a model, you draw your model from your building (b)." His superior judgment in works of this kind was acknowledged on many occasions. Ferdinand, king of Naples, intending to build a palace, conceived no one more competent to direct him in the choice of a plan than Lorenzo. His assistance was also sought for on a similar occasion by the duke of Milan; and Filippo Strozzi, in the erection of a mansion, which in grandeur of design and richness of execution is not inferior to a royal residence, availed himself greatly of his advice and directions (c). It does not however appear, that

(a) Illos vel maxime reprehendere solebat quicumque in diem temere ædificarent, eos dicens caro admodum emere pœnitentiam.

Valor. in vitâ, p. 63.

(b) Valor. ut supra.

(c) Multi enim, multa regia ædificia de Laurentii consilio extruxere. In quibus Philippi Strozziæ insulares ædes, quæ amplitudine sua, &

Lorenzo on any occasion thought proper to dispense with the aid of those who had made this art their more immediate study. Having formed the intention of erecting his place at Poggio-Cajano, he obtained designs from several of the best architects of the time, and amongst the rest from Giuliano the son of Paolo Giamberto, whose model was preferred by Lorenzo, and under whose directions the building was carried on; but in the construction of the picturesque and singular flight of steps, which communicated to every part with such convenience, that a person might ascend or descend even on horseback, Lorenzo availed himself of a design of Stefano d'Ugolino, a painter of Siena, who died about the year 1350 (a). Lorenzo was desirous that the ceiling of the great hall should be formed by a single arch, but was apprehensive that it would not be practicable, on account of its extent. Giuliano was at that time erecting a residence for himself in Florence, where he took an opportunity of executing one in the manner suggested by Lorenzo, and succeeded so effectually as to remove his doubts on this head. The ceiling at Poggio-Cajano was accordingly completed, and is acknowledged to be the

grata membrorum dispositione, totiusque ædificii venustate & magnificentia superant, sine ulla controversia, non solum privatas domos, sed principales & regias. Magno area constitit in urbe media: impendium ad centum aureorum millia accessurum putatur. De modulo Philippus Laurentium consuluit, qui quidem aderat omnibus super hac re operam suam cupientibus, nec civilibus solum, sed etiam externis. *Valor. in vitâ, p. 63.* For a particular account of this splendid residence, *v. Vasari, vita di Simone detto il Cronaca.*

(a) *Vasar. vita di Giuliano da San Gallo, v. ii. p. 78.*

largest vaulted roof of modern workmanship that had then been seen (*a*). The talents of this artist induced Lorenzo to recommend him to Ferdinand king of Naples, to whom he presented, on the part of Lorenzo, the model of an intended palace. His reception was highly honorable. On his departure Ferdinand supplied him with horses, apparel, and other valuable articles, amongst which was a silver cup containing several hundred ducats. Giuliano, whilst he declined accepting it, expressed a desire that the king would gratify him with some specimen of ancient art, from his extensive collection, which might be a proof of his approbation. Ferdinand accordingly presented him with a bust of the emperor Adrian, a statue of a female figure larger than life, and a sleeping Cupid; all of which Giuliano immediately sent to Lorenzo, who was no less pleased with the liberality of the artist, than with the acquisition of so valuable a treasure (*b*). At the request of the celebrated Mariano Genazano, Lorenzo had promised to erect, without the gate of San Gallo at Florence, a monastery capable of containing one hundred monks. On the return

(*a*) Giuliano had before been employed by Lorenzo in fortifying the town of Castellana, when that place was attacked by the duke of Calabria, in which he rendered essential services to his patron. The Florentines were at that time very defective in the use of their artillery, which they scarcely ventured to approach, and which frequently occasioned fatal accidents to those who directed it; but the ingenuity of the young architect remedied this defect; in consequence of which the army of the duke was so severely cannonaded as to be obliged to raise the siege. *Vasar. ut supra.*

(*b*) *Vasar. vita di Giuliano da San Gallo.*

of Giuliano to Florence, he engaged him in this work, whence he obtained the name of *San Gallo*, by which he was always afterwards distinguished (*a*). Whilst this building was carrying forwards, Giuliano was also employed by Lorenzo in designing and erecting the extensive fortifications of Poggio Imperiale, preparatory to the founding a city on that spot, as was his intention (*b*). To this artist, who arrived at great eminence in the ensuing century, and to his brother Antonio, architecture is indebted for the completion of the Tuscan order, as now established; and for considerable improvements in the Doric.

Besides the many magnificent works begun under the immediate directions of Lorenzo, he sedulously attended to the completion of such buildings as had been left imperfect by his ancestors. On the church of S. Lorenzo, the building of which was begun by his great grandfather Giovanni, and continued by his Grandfather Cosmo, he expended a large sum. At the request of Matteo Bosso he also completed the monastery begun by Brunelleschi at Fiesole (*c*),

(*b*) Giuliano remonstrated with Lorenzo on this alteration.—“By your calling me *San Gallo*,” said he, “I shall lose my name, and instead of becoming respectable by the antiquity of my family, I shall have to found it anew. Surely,” said Lorenzo, “it is more honorable to be the founder of a new family by your own talents, than to rest your reputation on the merits of others.” *Vasar. ut supra.*

(*c*) *Vasar. ut supra.*

(*a*) The letter of Bosso, which was addressed to Lorenzo in the height of his prosperity, and touches upon many circumstances of his life and character, is given from the *Recuperationes Fesulanæ*, in the Appendix, No. LXXVI.

at the same time expressing his regret that he should have rendered it necessary to solicit him to do that which he conceived to be an indispensable duty (a).

Amongst the various kinds of picturesque representation practised by the Greeks and Romans, and transmitted by them to after-times, is that of Mosaic; a mode of execution, which, in its durability of form, and permanency of color, possesses distinguished advantages, being unaffected by drought or moisture, heat or cold, and perishing only with the building to which it has been originally attached. This art, during the middle ages, had experienced the same vicissitudes as attended all those with which it is so nearly connected. Some attempts had, however, been made to restore it by Andrea Tafi, the contemporary of Giotto (b); and even Giotto himself had cultivated it, not without success, although the celebrated picture over the great door of St. Peter at Rome, called the *Navicella di Giotto*, is said to be a more modern work, copied from a former one of that artist (c). Lorenzo was desirous of introducing this mode of execution into more general practice. On expressing to Graffione, a Florentine painter, his intention of ornamenting with work of this kind the vault of a large cupola, the painter ventured to observe to him that he had not artists equal to the task: "We have money enough" to make them," replied Lorenzo; and although

(a) *Fabr. in vitâ, v. l. p. 148.*

(b) *Vasar. vita di Andrea.*

(c) *Terzi. Mém. Génér. liv. vii. p. 131.*

Graffione

Graffione still continued incredulous (*a*), Lorenzo soon afterwards met with a person who suited his purpose in the painter Gherardo, who had generally applied himself to works in miniature. The specimen produced by Gherardo for the inspection of Lorenzo was a head of S. Zenobio, with which he was so well pleased, that he resolved to enlarge the chapel of that saint at Florence, in order to give the artist an opportunity of exhibiting his talents in a wider field. With Gherardo he associated Domenico Ghirlandajo, as a more complete master of design, and the work was commenced with great spirit: Vasari assures us, that if death had not interposed there was reason to believe from the part that was executed, that these artists would have performed wonderful things (*b*).

But if the attempts made by Lorenzo to restore the practice of Mosaic were thus in a great degree frustrated, a discovery was made about the same period which proved an ample substitute for it, and which has given to the works of the painter that

(*a*) Graffione, with that familiarity which the artists appear to have used towards Lorenzo, replied, "Eh Lorenzo, i danari non fanni i maestri, ma i maestri fanno i danari."

(*b*) By whose death the further progress of this work was interrupted, may be doubted. The words of Vasari are, "Per lo che Gherardo, affottigliando l'ingegno, harebbe fatto con Domenico mirabilissime cose, se la morte non vi si fusse interposta; come si può giudicare dal principio della detta capella, che rimase imperfetta." But, by a subsequent passage in the life of Ghirlandajo, it seems it was the death of Lorenzo that prevented the completion of the work, "— come, per la morte del predetto Magnifico Lorenzo, rimase imperfetta in Fiorenza la Capella di S. Zanobi, cominciata a lavorare di Mosaico Domenico in compagnia di Gherardo miniatore."

permanency which even the durability of Mosaic might not perhaps have supplied. This was the art of transferring to paper impressions from engravings on copper, or other metals; an invention which has tended more than any other circumstance to diffuse throughout Europe a just and general taste for the arts.

This discovery is attributed by the Italians to Maso, or Tomaso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, who being accustomed to engrave on different metals for the purpose of inlaying them, occasionally tried the effects of his work by taking off impressions, first on sulphur, and afterwards on paper, by means of a roller, in such a manner that the figures seemed to have been traced with a pen. It does not appear that Finiguerra ever applied this invention to any other purpose than that of ascertaining the progress of his work; nor have the researches of the most diligent inquirers discovered a single print that can with any degree of probability be attributed to him; but Baccio Baldini, another goldsmith, conceiving that this discovery might be applied to more important purposes, began to engrave on metals, solely with a view of transmitting impressions to paper. Possessing, however, no great skill in design, he prevailed on Sandro Botticello to furnish him with drawings suitable for his purpose. The concurrence of Antonio Pollajuoli, and Andrea Mantegna, carried the art to greater perfection. Of the works of the last-mentioned master many specimens yet remain, which do credit to his talents. The beginning of the ensuing century produced a much superior artist

in Marcantonio Raimondi, by whose industry the numerous productions of Raffaello, the transcripts of his rich and creative mind, were committed to paper with an accuracy which he himself approved, and may serve as a standard to mark in future times the progress or the decline of the arts (a).

(a) The credit of having given rise to this elegant and useful art has been contended for by different countries, and their various pretensions have been weighed and considered by many authors. It is however generally agreed, that it begun with the goldsmiths, and was afterwards adopted by the painters. The union of these two professions has thus produced a third, which has risen to considerable importance. The Germans, who have disputed with the Italians the honor of the invention with the greatest degree of plausibility, have not in point of fact controverted the narrative given by the Italians of the rise of the art, nor brought forwards any account of their own, but have simply endeavoured to show that it was practised in Germany at an earlier period. Mr. Heineken asserts, that the earliest prints engraved in Italy that bear a date, are the maps to the edition of Ptolemy, printed at Rome in 1478; the earliest picturesque representations, those prefixed to some of the cantos of Dante in 1482; whilst he adduces instances of German execution that bear the date of 1466, by comparing the manner of which with other pieces, apparently of earlier workmanship, he conjectures that the art had its rise in Germany about the year 1440. *Idee Générale*, p. 232. *Non nostrum tantas componere lites*. I shall only observe, that little dependance is to be placed on conjectures from prints without a date, particularly those of German workmanship, as the artists of that country continued to produce them in the most rude and Gothic style, both as to design and execution, long after the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Albert Durer, and Luca van Leyden had set them a better example. On the other hand, impartiality obliges me to remark, that Thiraboschi, who strenuously claims for his countrymen the merit of the discovery, has not discussed this subject with his usual accuracy. First, he is mistaken in asserting that Baldinucci fixes the commencement of the art in the beginning of the fifteenth century. *Storia della Lett. Ital.* v. ii. p. 2. p. 399. Baldinucci only says in

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Whilst the art of transferring to paper impressions from copper was thus first practised, that of engraving in gems and stones was again successfully revived. The predilection of Lorenzo de' Medici for the beautiful specimens of skill which the ancients have left in materials of this nature, has frequently been noticed (a). Of those which once formed a part of his immense collection, some occasionally occur that seem to have been the objects of his more particular

general, that the art had its beginning in the fifteenth century. "*Quest' arte ebbe suo principio nel secolo del 1400.*" Secondly, on the authority of a document produced by Manni, he supposes that Tomaso Finiguerra, the inventor of the art, died prior to the year 1424; but both Vasari and Baldinucci inform us, that the Finiguerra in question was contemporary with Pollajuolo, who was only born in 1426. It is singular that this judicious author did not reflect how slight that evidence must be which rests merely on a similarity of name, particularly in Florence, where, for the sake of distinction, it was often necessary to resort to the patronymics for several generations, v. *Vasari, vite de' Pittori, passim. Baldinucci cominciamento e progresso dell' arte dell' intagliare in Rame. Fir. 1686. Heineken Idée générale d'une Collection complete d'Estampes, &c.*

(a) The collection of antiques formed by Lorenzo is thus celebrated by a contemporary author:

Cælatum argento, vel fulvo quidquid in auro est

Ædibus hoc, LAURENS, vidimus esse tuis,

Praxitelis, Phœnicis, Aristonis, atque Myronis

Fingere tam doctæ quod potuere manus

Cunachus, aut Mentor, Pythias, vel uterque Polycles

Lyfippus quidquid, Callimachusque dedit.

Quæ collegisti miro virtutis amore

Magnanimum reddunt nomen ubique tuum.

Artificum monumenta foves, referuntur in auro

Argento, tabulis, & lapide ora Deum.

F. Camerlini, ap. Band. Cat. Bibl. Laur. v. iii. p. 545.

admiration, and bear upon some conspicuous part the name of their former proprietor, thus expressed LAUR. MED. (a). Nor is it improbable that Michel-

(a) These letters appear on a cameo in onyx of different colors, representing the entry of Noah and his family into the ark, of which an engraving is given by Gori in his edition of the life of Michelagnolo by Condivi. Among the gems or cameos of this description, of which I have met with impressions, or *geffi*, are those of Diomed with the palladium, or a large oval cameo, in which the letters LAUR. MED. are engraved on the side of the rock or stone on which he sits — A centaur, with the letters engraved on the exergue — Dædalus fixing on the wings of Icarus; the inscription is on the pedestal upon which Icarus stands, extending his wings over the upper part of the piece; and lastly, the celebrated gem representing Apollo and Marfyas, of which I shall transcribe a more particular account from the excellent work of Mr. Tenhove. “ La gravure antique qui servait de cachet à Laurent, & qui appartient encore au Grand-Duc de Toscane, est un morceau accompli. Les suffrages qu'elle a mérités dans tous les tems, sont suffisamment attestés par cette foule de copies qui en ont été faites dans les tems anciens & modernes. Apollon dans une attitude noble tient sa lyre, & regarde avec dédain Marfyas, qui, les mains liées derrière le dos, & attaché à un arbre, attend la juste punition de sa témérité. Le jeune Scythe qui doit exécuter la sentence, est à genoux aux pieds d'Apollon, & semble implorer sa clémence. Le carquois & les flèches du Dieu sont suspendus à une des branches de l'arbre, & sur la terrasse sont les flûtes qui ont si mal servi le Satyre. Cette même pierre montée en bague avait autrefois décoré la main parricide de Néron; ce monstre était dans l'usage d'en sceller ses sanguinaires rescrits. On sçait qu'il eut la folie de s'estimer le premier musicien de son tems, & par le choix qu'il fit de ce sujet il voulut sans doute écarter les concurrens, & intimider ceux qui oseraient entrer en lice avec lui. Peut-être même regarda-t'il sa main gauche & prit-il Apollon pour modèle, lorsqu'il fit fouetter jusqu'au sang & écorcher, pour ainsi dire, ce chanteur Menedème dont il était jaloux, & dont les hurlemens mêmes lui parurent si mélodieux, qu'il ne pût s'empêcher d'y applaudir avec

agnolo, who passed among these treasures a considerable portion of his time, was indebted to the liberality of Lorenzo for the beautiful Intaglio which he is supposed to have worn as his seal (a).

The protection and encouragement afforded by Lorenzo to every other branch of art, was not withheld from this his favorite department. From the early part of the fifteenth century, some specimens of the astonishing proficiency of the ancients in works of this nature had occasionally been discovered; and as the public taste improved, they were sought for with avidity, and only to be purchased at considerable prices. In the pontificate of Martin V. and again in that of Paul II. some attempts had been made to rival, or at least to imitate, these productions, but the first artist whose name stands recorded in modern times, is Giovanni delle Corniuole, so called from his having generally exercised his skill upon the stone called a Cornelian. The museum of Lorenzo de' Medici was the school in which he studied. The proficiency he made corresponded to the

"transport.—Les vûes de Laurent étaient un peu plus raisonnables,
"sans doute il ne choisit cette pierre qu'à cause de la beauté merveilleuse du travail."

(a) Chiaro documento si ha, che uno degli estimatori è raccoglitori intelligenti de' più preziosi avanzi dell' erudita antichità, e di gioie intagliate da eccellenti Maestri greci, e di medaglie, e di altre simili rarità, fu il Mag. Lorenzo, per tale celebrato, e riconosciuto dall' insigne Ezeq. Spanemio nella Diss. i. *De præstan & usu Numism. antiquor.* Nè è maraviglia se Michelagnolo potè acquistare la stupendissima gemma annulare, la quale passò poi nelle mani e nel tesoro del re Cristianissimo; e forse ch' anch' esso altre sì fatte rarità averà acquistate de' più eccellenti artefici greci.

Gori. Notiz. Storic. sopra la vita di Michelagn. di Condivi, p. 101.

advantages which he possessed, and answered the purposes which his liberal patron had in view. The numerous pieces of his workmanship in various sizes, and on various materials, were the admiration of all Italy. One of his most celebrated productions was the portrait of Savonarola, who was then in the meridian of his popularity at Florence. Giovanni immediately met with a formidable competitor in a Milanese, who also lost the name of his family in that of his art, and was called Domenico de' Camei. The likeness of Lodovico Sforza, engraved by Domenico in a large onyx, was considered as the most extraordinary specimen of modern skill. By these masters, and their scholars, this elegant, but unobtrusive branch of the fine arts kept pace with its more ostentatious competitors; and even in the most flourishing period of their elevation, under the pontificate of Leo X. the eye that had contemplated the divine sculptures of Michelagnolo, or had dwelt with delight on the paintings of Raffaello, or of Titian, might have turned with pleasure to the labors of Valerio Vicentino, or of Giovanni Bolognese, which compressed into the narrowest bounds the accurate representations of beauty, strength, or grace, and gave to the most inestimable productions of nature the highest perfection of art.

CHAP. X.

LORENZO de' MEDICI intends to retire from public life—Is taken sick and removes to Careggi—His conduct in his last sickness—Interview with Pico and Politiano—Savonarola visits him--Death of Lorenzo—His character—Review of his conduct as a statesman—Attachment of the Florentines to him—Circumstances attending his death—Testimonies of respect to his memory—Death of Innocent VIII. and accession of Alexander VI.—Irruption of the French into Italy—Expulsion of the Medici from Florence—Death of Ermolao Barbaro—Of Pico of Mirandula—Of Agnolo Politiano—Absurd accounts respecting the death of Politiano—His monody on Lorenzo—Politiano celebrated by Cardinal Bembo—Authentic account of his death—Disturbances excited by Savonarola—Adherents of the Medici decapitated--Disgrace and execution of Savonarola—Death of Piero de' Medici—His character--Sonnet of Piero de' Medici—Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici—Restoration of the family to Florence—Elevation of Leo X.—Leo promotes his relations—Restores his dominions to peace—Rise of the reformation—Age of Leo X.—The Laurentian Library restored—Giuliano de' Medici duke of Nemours—Ippolito de' Medici—Lorenzo de' Medici duke of Urbino—Alessandro de' Medici—Descendants of Lorenzo de' Medici the brother of Cosmo—Giovanni de' Medici—Lorenzo de' Medici—Alessandro assumes the sovereignty of Florence—Is assassinated by Lorenzino—Motives and consequences of the attempt—Cosmo de' Medici first grand duke—Death of Filippo Strozzi, and final extinction of the republic—Conclusion.

THAT love of leisure which is inseparable from a mind conscious of its own resources, and the consideration of his declining state of health, were probably the motives that induced Lorenzo de' Medici to aim at introducing his two elder sons into public life at so early and almost premature an age. The infirmities under which he labored not only disqualified him at times from attending with his accustomed vigilance to the affairs of the republic, but rendered it also necessary for him often to absent himself from Florence, and to pass some portion of his time at the warm baths in various parts of Italy, of which those of Siena and Portetana, afforded him the most effectual relief. At those seasons which were not embittered by sickness, he appears to have flattered himself with the expectation of enjoying the reward of his public labors, and partaking of the general happiness which he had so essentially contributed to promote, in a peaceful and dignified retirement, enlivened by social amusements, by philosophic studies, and literary pursuits. These expectations were built upon the most substantial foundation, the consciousness that he had discharged his more immediate duties and engagements; but his feelings on this occasion are best expressed in his own words (a): "What," says he, "can be more desirable to a well-regulated mind, than the enjoyment of leisure with dignity? This

(a) *Ap. Fabr. in vita Laur. v. l. p. 196.*

" is what all good men wish to obtain, but which
 " great men alone accomplish. In the midst of public
 " affairs we may indeed be allowed to look forwards
 " to a day of rest; but no rest should totally seclude
 " us from an attention to the concerns of our country.
 " I cannot deny that the path which it has been my
 " lot to tread has been arduous and rugged, full of
 " dangers, and beset with treachery; but I console
 " myself in having contributed to the welfare of my
 " country, the prosperity of which may now rival
 " that of any other state, however flourishing. Nor
 " have I been inattentive to the interests and advance-
 " ment of my own family, having always proposed
 " to my imitation the example of my grandfather
 " Cosmo, who watched over his public and private
 " concerns with equal vigilance. Having now obtain-
 " ed the object of my cares, I trust I may be allowed
 " to enjoy the sweets of leisure, to share the reputa-
 " tion of my fellow-citizens, and to exult in the glory
 " of my native place." His intentions were more
 explicitly made known to his faithful companion
 Politiano, who relates, that sitting with him in his
 chamber a few days before his death, conversing on
 subjects of letters and philosophy, he then told him
 that he meant to withdraw himself as much as possi-
 ble from the tumult of the city, and to devote the
 remainder of his days to the society of his learned
 friends; at the same time expressing his confidence
 in the abilities of his son Piero, on whom it was his
 intention that the conduct of the affairs of the republic
 should principally devolve (a).

(a) *Polit. Ep. lib. iv. Ep. 2.* But Guicciardini informs us that

The prospect of relaxation and happiness he was not however destined to realize. Early in the year 1492, the complaint under which he labored attacked him with additional violence, and whilst the attention of his physicians was employed in administering relief, he contracted a slow fever which escaped their observation, or eluded their skill, until it was too late effectually to oppose its progress. The last illness of Lorenzo de' Medici, like that of most other great men, is represented as being extraordinary in its nature. Politiano describes his disorder as a fever, of all others the most insidious, proceeding by insensible degrees, not like other fevers, by the veins or arteries, but attacking the limbs, the intestines, the nerves, and destroying the very principle of life. On the first approach of this dangerous complaint he had removed from Florence to his house at Careggi, where his moments were enlivened by the society of his friends, and the respectful attentions of his fellow-citizens. For medical advice, his chief reliance was upon the celebrated Pier Leoni of Spoleto, whom he had frequently consulted on the state of his health; but as the disorder increased, further assistance was sought for, and Lazaro da Ticino, another physician, arrived at Careggi. It seems to have been the opinion of Politiano that the advice of Lazaro was too late resorted to; but if we may judge from the nature of

Lorenzo was well aware of the real character of his son, "e si era
" spesso lamentato, con li amici più intimi, che l'imprudenza ed
" arroganza del figliuolo, partorirebbe la rovina della sua casa."

Guic. Hist. lib. i.

the medicines employed by him, he rather contributed to accelerate than to avert the fatal moment. The mixture of amalgamated pearls and jewels, with the most expensive potions, might indeed serve to astonish the attendants, and to screen the ignorance of the physician, but were not likely to be attended with any beneficial effect on the patient. Whether it was in consequence of this treatment, or from the nature of the disorder itself, a sudden and unexpected alteration soon took place; and whilst his friends relied with confidence on the exertions made in his behalf, he sunk at once into such a state of debility as totally precluded all hopes of his recovery, and left him only the care of preparing to meet his doom in a manner consistent with the eminence of his character, and the general tenor of his life.

Notwithstanding the diversity of occupations which had successively engaged his attention, and the levity, not to say licentiousness, of some of his writings, the mind of Lorenzo had always been deeply susceptible of religious impressions. This appears not only from his attention to the establishment and reform of monastic houses (*a*), but from his *laudi*, or hymns, many of which breathe a spirit of devotion nearly bordering on enthusiasm. During his last sickness, this feature of his character became more prominent; nor did he judge it expedient, or perhaps think it excusable, to separate the essential from the ceremonial part of religion. Having therefore performed the offices of the church with peculiar fervor, and adjusted with sincerity and decorum his spiritual

(*a*) Of this several instances are given by his historian Valori, *p.* 58, &c.

concerns, he requested a private interview with his son Piero, with whom he held a long and interesting conversation on the state of the republic, the situation of his family, and the conduct which it would be expedient for Piero to pursue. Of the precepts which he thought it necessary to inculcate on his successor, we derive some information from Politiano, which was probably obtained from the relation of his pupil (a). "I doubt not," said Lorenzo, "that you will hereafter possess the same weight and authority in the state which I have hitherto enjoyed; but as the republic, although it form but one body, has many heads, you must not expect that it will be possible for you on all occasions so to conduct yourself as to obtain the approbation of every individual. Remember, therefore, in every situation to pursue that course of conduct which strict integrity prescribes, and consult the interests of the whole

(b) The circumstances preceding and attending the death of Lorenzo are minutely related by Politiano in a letter to Jacopo Antiquario, *lib. iv. Ep. 2.* upon the authority of which I have principally relied, as will be seen, without troubling the reader with continual references, by adverting to the letter in the Appendix, No. LXXVII. Fabroni has incorporated this letter in the body of his work, as both the narrative and the evidence of the facts it relates; but as Politiano has mingled with much authentic information many instances of that superstition which infested the age, and has, perhaps, shown too unlimited a partiality to the family of his patrons, I have thought it incumbent on me to separate, according to the best of my judgment, the documents of history from the dreams of the nursery, and the representations of truth from the encomiums of the friend, leaving my reader to consult the original, and to adopt as much more of the account as he may think fit.

"community, rather than the gratification of a part." These admonitions, if attended to, might have preserved Piero from the ruin which the neglect of them soon brought down, and may yet serve as a lesson to those whose authority rests, as all authority must finally rest, on public opinion. The dutiful and patient attendance of Piero on his father during his sickness was however a pledge to Lorenzo that his last instructions would not be forgotten, and, by confirming the favorable sentiments which he appears to have entertained of the talents and the disposition of his son, served at least to alleviate the anxiety which he must have felt on resigning, thus prematurely, the direction of such a vast and rapid machine into young and inexperienced hands.

At this interesting period, when the mind of Lorenzo, relieved from the weight of its important concerns, became more sensibly alive to the emotions of friendship, Politiano entered his chamber. Lorenzo no sooner heard his voice than he called on him to approach, and, raising his languid arms, clasped the hands of Politiano in his own, at the same time stedfastly regarding him with a placid, and even a cheerful countenance. Deeply affected at this silent but unequivocal proof of esteem, Politiano could not suppress his feelings, but, turning his head aside, attempted as much as possible to conceal his sobs and his tears. Perceiving his agitation, Lorenzo still continued to grasp his hand, as if intending to speak to him when his passion had subsided, but finding him unable to resist its impulse, he slowly, and as it were unintentionally relaxed his hold, and Politiano, hastening into an inner apartment, flung himself on a

bed, and gave way to his grief. Having at length composed himself, he returned into the chamber, when Lorenzo again called to him, and inquired with great kindness why Pico of Mirandula had not once paid him a visit during his sickness. Politiano apologized for his friend, by assuring Lorenzo that he had only been deterred by the apprehension that his presence might be troublesome. "On the contrary," replied Lorenzo, "if his journey from the city be not troublesome to him, I shall rejoice to see him before I take my final leave of you." Pico accordingly came, and seated himself at the side of Lorenzo, whilst Politiano, reclining on the bed, near the knees of his revered benefactor, as if to prevent any extraordinary exertion of his declining voice, prepared for the last time to share in the pleasures of his conversation. After excusing himself to Pico for the task he had imposed upon him, Lorenzo expressed his esteem for him in the most affectionate terms, professing that he should meet his death with more cheerfulness after this last interview. He then changed the subject to more familiar and lively topics, and it was on this occasion that he expressed, not without some degree of jocularitv, his wishes that he could have obtained a reprieve, until he could have completed the library destined to the use of his auditors. This interview was scarcely terminated when a visitor of a very different character arrived. This was the haughty and enthusiastic Savonarola, who probably thought, that in the last moments of agitation and of suffering, he might be enabled to collect materials for his factious purposes.

With apparent charity and kindness, the priest exhorted Lorenzo to remain firm in the catholic faith; to which Lorenzo professed his strict adherence. He then required an avowal of his intention, in case of his recovery, to live a virtuous and well-regulated life; to this he also signified his sincere assent. Lastly he reminded him, that, if needful, he ought to bear his death with fortitude. "With cheerfulness," replied Lorenzo, "if such be the will of God." On his quitting the room, Lorenzo called him back, and as an unequivocal mark that he harboured in his bosom no resentment against him for the injuries which he had received, requested the priest would bestow upon him his benediction; with which he instantly complied, Lorenzo making the usual responses with a firm and collected voice (a).

(a) In the life of Savonarola, written in Latin, at considerable length, by Giovanfrancesco Pico prince of Mirandula, nephew of the celebrated Pico whom we have had occasion so frequently to mention, an account is given of this interview, which differs in its most essential particulars from that which is above related. If we may credit this narrative, Lorenzo, when at the point of death, sent to request the attendance of Savonarola, to whom he was desirous of making his confession. Savonarola accordingly came, but, before he would consent to receive him as a penitent, required that he should declare his adherence to the true faith; to which Lorenzo assented. He then insisted on a promise from Lorenzo, that if he had unjustly obtained the property of others, he would return it. Lorenzo, after a short hesitation, replied, "Doubtless, father, I shall do this, or, if it be not in my power, I shall enjoin it as a duty upon my heirs." Thirdly, Savonarola required that he should restore the republic to liberty, and establish it in its former state of independence; to which Lorenzo not chusing to make any reply, the priest left him without giving him his absolution. *Savonar. vita, inter vit. select. viror. ap. Bqtes. Lond. 1704.* A story that exhibits evident symptoms of

No species of reputation is so cheaply acquired as that derived from death-bed fortitude. When it is fruitless to contend, and impossible to fly, little applause is due to that resignation which patiently awaits its doom. It is not therefore to be considered as enhancing that dignity of character which Lorenzo had so frequently displayed, that he sustained the last conflict with equanimity. "To judge from his conduct, and of his servants," says Politiano, "you would have thought that it was they who momentarily expected that fate, from which he alone appeared to be exempt." Even to the last the scintillations of his former vivacity were perceptible. Being asked, on taking a morsel of food how he relished it, "As a dying man always does," was his reply. Having affectionately embraced his surrounding friends, and submitted to the last ceremonies of the church, he became absorbed in meditation, occasionally repeating portions of scripture, and accompanying his ejaculations with elevated eyes, and solemn gestures of his hands, till the energies of life gradually declining, and pressing to his lips a magnificent crucifix, he calmly expired.

In the height of his reputation, and at a premature period of life, thus died Lorenzo de' Medici; a man who may be selected from all the characters of ancient and modern history, as exhibiting the most remarkable instance of depth of penetration, ver-

that party-spirit which did not arise in Florence until after the death of Lorenzo, and which, being contradictory to the account left by Politiano, written before the motives for misrepresentation existed, is only rendered deserving of notice by the necessity of its refutation.

facility of talent, and comprehension of mind (a). Whether genius be a predominating impulse, directing the mind to some particular object, or whether it be an energy of intellect that arrives at excellence in any department in which it may be employed, it is certain that there are few instances in which, a successful exertion in any human pursuit has not occasioned a dereliction of many other objects, the attainment of which might have conferred immortality. If the powers of the mind are to bear down all obstacles that oppose their progress, it seems necessary that they should sweep along in some certain course, and in one collected mass. What then shall we think of that rich fountain which, whilst it was poured out by so many different channels, flowed through each with a full and equal stream? To be absorbed in one pursuit, however important, is not the characteristic of the higher class of genius, which, piercing through the various combinations, and relations of surrounding circumstances, sees all things in their just dimensions and attributes to each its due. Of the various occupations in which Lorenzo engaged, there is not one in which he was not eminently successful; but he was most particularly distinguished in those which justly hold the first rank in human estima-

(a) " Soyons avarés," says M. Tenhove, " du titre sacré de grand homme, prodigué si souvent & si ridiculement aux plus minces personages, mais ne le refusons point à Laurent de Medicis. Malheur à l'ame froide & mal organisée, qui ne sentirait pas son extrême mérite! On peut en toute sûreté s'estimer de son admiration pour lui." *Mém. Gén. liv. xi. p. 146.*

tion. The facility with which he turned from subjects of the highest importance to those of amusement and levity, suggested to his countrymen the idea that he had two distinct souls combined in one body. Even his moral character seems to have partaken in some degree of the same diversity, and his devotional poems are as ardent as his lighter pieces are licentious. On all sides he touched the extremes of human character, and the powers of his mind were only bounded by that impenetrable circle which prescribes the limits of human nature.

As a statesman, Lorenzo de' Medici appears to peculiar advantage. Uniformly employed in securing the peace and promoting the happiness of his country by just regulations at home, and wise precautions abroad, and teaching to the surrounding governments those important lessons of political science, on which the civilization and tranquillity of nations have since been found to depend. Though possessed of undoubted talents for military exploits, and of sagacity to avail himself of the imbecility of neighbouring powers, he was superior to that avarice of dominion which, without improving what is already acquired, blindly aims at more extensive possessions. The wars in which he engaged were for security, not for territory; and the riches produced by the fertility of the soil, and the industry and ingenuity of the inhabitants of the Florentine republic, instead of being dissipated in imposing projects and ruinous expeditions, circulated in their natural channels, giving happiness to the individual, and respectability to the state. If he was not insensible to the charms

of ambition, it was the ambition to deserve rather than to enjoy; and he was always cautious not to exact from the public favor more than it might be voluntarily willing to bestow. The approximating suppression of the liberties of Florence, under the influence of his descendants, may induce suspicions unfavorable to his patriotism; but it will be difficult, not to say impossible, to discover, either in his conduct or his precepts, any thing that ought to stigmatize him as an enemy to the freedom of his country. The authority which he exercised was the same as that which his ancestors had enjoyed, without injury to the republic, for nearly a century, and had descended to him as inseparable from the wealth, the respectability, and the powerful foreign connexions of his family. The superiority of his talents enabled him to avail himself of these advantages with irresistible effect; but history suggests not an instance in which they were devoted to any other purpose than that of promoting the honor and the independence of the Tuscan state. It was not by the continuance, but by the dereliction of the system that he had established, and to which he adhered to the close of his life, that the Florentine republic sunk under the degrading yoke of despotic power; and to his premature death we may unquestionably attribute, not only the destruction of the commonwealth, but all the calamities that Italy soon afterwards sustained.

The sympathies of mind, like the laws of chemical affinity, are uniform. Great talents attract admiration, the offering of the understanding; but the qualities of the heart can alone excite affection, the

offering of the heart. If we may judge of Lorenzo de' Medici by the ardor with which his friends and contemporaries have expressed their attachment, we shall form conclusions highly favorable to his sensibility and his social virtues. The exaction of those attentions usually paid to rank and to power, he left to such as had no other claims to respect; he rather chose to be considered as the friend and the equal, than as the dictator of his fellow-citizens. His urbanity extended to the lowest ranks of society; and while he enlivened the city of Florence by magnificent spectacles and amusing representations, he partook of them himself with a relish that set the example of festivity. It was the general opinion in Florence, that whoever was favored by Lorenzo could not fail of success. Valori relates, that in the representation of an engagement on horseback, one of the combatants, who was supposed to contend under the patronage of Lorenzo, being overpowered and wounded, avowed his resolution to die rather than submit to his adversary, and it was not without difficulty that he was rescued from the danger, to receive from the bounty of Lorenzo the reward of his well-meant though mistaken fidelity.

The death of Lorenzo, which happened on the eighth day of April 1492, was no sooner known at Florence than a general alarm and consternation spread throughout the city, and the inhabitants gave way to the most unbounded expressions of grief. Even those who were not friendly to the Medici lamented in this misfortune the prospect of the evils to come. The agitation of the public mind was

increased by a singular coincidence of calamitous events, which the superstition of the people considered as portentous of approaching commotions. The physician, Pier Leoni, whose prescriptions had failed of success, being apprized of the result, left Careggi in a state of distraction, and precipitated himself into a well in the suburbs of the city (a). Two days preceding the death of Lorenzo, the great dome of the *Reparata* was struck with lightning, and on the side which approached towards the chapel of the Medici, a part of the building fell. It was

(a) Whether Leoni died a voluntary death has been doubted. The enemies of the Medici, who upon the death of Lorenzo began to meditate the ruin of his family, have accused Piero his son with the perpetration of the deed, and this opinion is openly avowed by Giacompo Sanazaro in an Italian poem in *terza Rima*, in which he has imitated Dante with great success, v. *App. No. LXXVIII*. But I must observe, that this poem bears internal evidence of its having been written after the Medici were driven from Florence, when their enemies were laboring by every possible means to render them odious. On the other hand, besides the testimony of Politiano that Leoni accelerated his own death, we have that of Petrus Crinitus (Piero Ricci), a contemporary author, who, in his treatise *De honesta Disciplina*, has a chapter *De hominibus qui se ipsos in puteum jacent*, in which he thus adverts to the death of Leoni: "Sed enim quod nuper accidit in Petro Leonio, mirificum certe visum est; quando is, & in philosophia vir excellens, ac prudentia propè egregia, in puteum se Florentino suburbano immerfit." *Lib. iii. cap. 9*. This circumstance is also related by Valerianus. *De infel. literatorum, lib. i*. It appears, however, from an account of the death of Lorenzo, published by Fabroni, from a MS. diary of an anonymous Florentine author yet preserved in the Magliabechi library, *Cod. xvii. Class. 25*, that Leoni entertained apprehensions for his safety from the attendants of Lorenzo, who, without just cause, suspected that he had occasioned his death by poison. I shall give the extract from this diary in the Appendix, No. LXXIX.

also observed that one of the golden *palle* or balls, in the emblazonment of the Medicean arms, was at the same time struck out. For three nights, gleams of light were said to have been perceived proceeding from the hill of Fiesole, and hovering above the church of S. Lorenzo, where the remains of the family were deposited. Besides these incidents, founded perhaps on some casual occurrence, and only rendered extraordinary by the workings of a heated imagination, many others of a similar kind are related by contemporary authors, which, whilst they exemplify that credulity which characterizes the human race in every age, may at last serve to show that the event to which they were supposed to allude was conceived to be of such magnitude as to occasion a deviation from the ordinary course of nature (a). From Gareggi the body of Lorenzo was conveyed to the church of his patron saint, amidst the tears and lamentations of all ranks of people, who bewailed the loss of their faithful protector, the glory of their city, the companion of their amusements, their common father and friend. His obsequies were without ostentation, he having a short time before his death given express directions to

(a) *Ficinus in fine Plotini. Flor. 1492. Annim. lib. xxvi. v. iii. p. 186.* Even Machiavelli, an author seldom accused of superstition, seems on this occasion to concede his incredulity to the general opinion. "Nè morì mai alcuno, non solamente in Firenze, ma in Italia, con tanta fama di prudenza, nè che tanto alla sua patria dolesse. E come dalla sua morte ne dovesse nascere grandissime rovine, ne mostrò il cielo molti evidentissimi segni, &c." *Hist. lib. viii.* This author concludes his celebrated history, as Guicciardini begins, with the highest eulogium on the character of Lorenzo.

that effect. Not a tomb or an inscription marks the place that received his ashes; but the stranger, who, smitten with the love of letters and of arts, wanders amidst the splendid monuments erected to the chiefs of this illustrious family, the work of Michelagnolo and of his powerful competitors, whilst he looks in vain for that inscribed with the name of Lorenzo, will be reminded of his glory by them all.

Throughout the rest of Italy the death of Lorenzo was regarded as a public calamity of the most alarming kind. Of the arch which supported the political fabric of that country he had long been considered as the centre, and his loss seemed to threaten the whole with immediate destruction. When Ferdinand, king of Naples, was informed of this event, he exclaimed, "this man has lived long enough for his own glory, but too short a time for Italy (a)." Such of the Italian potentates as were more nearly connected with the Medici sent ambassadors to Florence on this occasion. Letters of condolance were transmitted to Piero from almost all the sovereigns of Europe. Many distinguished individuals also paid this last tribute to the memory of their friend and benefactor (b). Among these communications, dictated by flattery, by friendship, and by political motives, there is one of a more interesting nature.

(a) "Satis tibi vir immortalitate dignissimus vixit, sed parum Italiae. Utinam ne quis eo sublato, moliatur, quæ vivo, tentare ausus non fuisset." In which Ferdinand was supposed to allude to Lod. Sforza.

Fabr. vita Laur. v. i. p. 212.

(b) These letters, forming a collection in two volumes, are yet preserved in MS. in the *Palazzo Vecchio* at Florence, *Fils. xxv. No. xv.*

This is a letter from the young cardinal Giovanni de' Medici to his elder brother, written four days after the death of their father, which evinces that the cardinal was not without apprehensions from the temper and disposition of Piero, and does equal honor to his prudence and to his filial piety.

The Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, at Rome, to Piero de' Medici, at Florence.

" My dearest brother, now the only support of
 " our family; what I have to communicate to thee,
 " except my tears, I know not; for when I reflect
 " on the loss we have sustained in the death of our
 " father, I am more inclined to weep than to relate
 " my sorrow. What a father have we lost! How
 " indulgent to his children! Wonder not then that
 " I grieve, that I lament, that I find no rest. Yet,
 " my brother, I have some consolation in reflecting
 " that I have thee, whom I shall always regard in
 " the place of a father. Do thou command — I shall
 " cheerfully obey. Thy injunctions will give me
 " more pleasure than I can express — order me —
 " put me to the test, there is nothing that shall pre-
 " vent my compliance. Allow me however, my
 " Piero, to express my hopes, that in thy conduct
 " to all, and particularly to those around thee, I
 " may find thee as I could wish — beneficent, liberal,
 " affable, humane; by which qualities there is
 " nothing but may be obtained, nothing but may
 " be preserved. Think not that I mention this from
 " any doubt that I entertain of thee, but because
 " I esteem it to be my duty. Many things strengthen

" and console me; the concourse of people that
 " surround our house with lamentations, the sad
 " and sorrowful appearance of the whole city, the
 " public mourning, and other similar circum-
 " stances, these in a great degree alleviate my grief;
 " but that which relieves me more than all the rest,
 " is, that I have thee, my brother, in whom I place
 " a confidence that no words can describe, &c. *Ex*
 "*urbe, die 12th Ap. 1492 (a).*"

The common mediator of Italy being now no
 more, the same interested and unenlightened motives
 which had so often rendered that country the seat
 of treachery and of bloodshed again began to operate,
 and the ambitious views of the different sovereigns
 became the more dangerous as they were the more
 concealed. Such was the confidence which they
 had placed in Lorenzo, that not a measure of im-
 portance was determined on by any of them without
 its being previously communicated to him, when, if
 he thought it likely to prove hostile to the general
 tranquillity, he was enabled either to prevent its ex-
 ecution, or at least to obviate its ill effects; but upon
 his death a general suspicion of each other took place,
 and laid the foundation of the unhappy consequences
 that soon afterwards ensued. The impending evils of
 Italy were accelerated by the death of Innocent VIII.
 who survived Lorenzo only a few months, and still
 more by the elevation to the pontificate of Roderigo
 Borgia, the scourge of Christendom, and the op-
 probrium of the human race (b).

(a) For the original, v. *App. No. LXXX.*

(b) A striking instance of the influence which Lorenzo had obtained

Piero de' Medici, on whom the eyes and expectations of the public were turned, gave early indications that he was unable to sustain the weight that had devolved upon him. Elated with the authority derived from his father, but forgetting the admonitions by which it was accompanied, he relaxed the reins that controlled all Italy, to grasp at the supreme dominion of his native place. For this purpose he secretly formed a more intimate connexion with the king of Naples and the pope, which being discovered by the penetrating eye of Lodovico Sforza, raised in him a spirit of jealousy, which the professions and assurances of Piero could never allay. An interval of dissatisfaction, negotiation, and distrust took place, till at length the solicitations of Lodovico and the ambition of Charles VIII. brought into Italy a more formidable and warlike race, whose arrival spread a general terror and alarm, and convinced, too late, the states and sovereigns of that country of the folly of their

over the mind of Innocent VIII. appears from one of his unpublished letters preserved in the *Palazzo Vecchio* at Florence (*Filz. lix. No. xiv.*), dated the 16th day of June 1488, from which we collect, that the pope had transmitted to him the list of an intended promotion of cardinals, which Lorenzo returns, informing him that he approves of the nomination of such of them whose names he has marked with a pen, and exhorting him to carry his intentions with respect to them into execution, concluding his letter with reminding the pope *chè si può consolare ancor lui, se ne ricordi.* In fact, the assumption of Giovanni de' Medici to the purple took place early in the following year; and as Innocent VIII. only made one promotion of cardinals during his pontificate, it appears that Lorenzo had sufficient address to procure the name of his son, who was then only thirteen years of age, to be included in the list.

mutual dissensions. Even Lodovico himself, who in the expectation of weakening his rivals, and of vesting in himself the government of Milan, had incessantly labored to accomplish this object, no sooner saw its approach than he shrunk from it in terror; and whilst he was obliged, for the sake of consistency, to persevere in exhorting Charles to proceed in his enterprise against the kingdom of Naples, he endeavoured by secret emissaries to excite against him the most formidable opposition of the Italian powers. Lodovico having for this purpose dispatched an envoy to Florence, Piero conceived that he had obtained a favorable opportunity of convincing the king of France of the insincerity of his pretended ally, and thereby of deterring him from the further prosecution of his undertaking; but however laudable his purpose might be, the means which he adopted for its accomplishment reflect but little credit on his talents. In the palace of the Medici was an apartment which communicated with the gardens by a secret door, constructed by Lorenzo de' Medici for the purpose of convenience and retirement. In this room, Piero, pretending to be sick, contrived an interview with the agent of Lodovico, whilst the envoy of Charles VIII. secreted behind the door, was privy to their conversation (a). Whether Piero had not the address to engage the Milanese sufficiently to develope the views of his master, or whether the French envoy found the Italian politicians equally undeserving of confidence, rests only on conjecture;

(a) *Oricell. de bello Ital. p. 24.*

but the communication of this incident to Charles tended not in the slightest degree to avert the impending calamity. On the contrary, the conduct of Piero being made known to Lodovico, rendered any further communication between them impossible, and by preventing that union of the Italian states, which alone could have opposed with effect the further progress of the French arms, facilitated an enterprise that could owe its success only to the misconduct of its opponents (a).

This unfortunate event led the way to another incident more immediately destructive to the credit and authority of Piero de' Medici. Charles, at the head of his troops, had, without resistance, reached the confines of the Florentine state, and had attacked the town of Sarzana, which Lorenzo, after having recovered it from the Genoese, had strongly fortified. The approach of such a formidable body of men, the reputation they had acquired, and the atrocities they had committed in their progress, could not fail of exciting great consternation in Florence, where the citizens began freely to express their dissatisfaction with Piero de' Medici, who they asserted had, by his rash and intemperate measures, provoked the resentment of a powerful sovereign, and endangered the very existence of the republic. This crisis suggested to Piero the situation in which his father stood, when, in order to terminate a war which threatened him with destruction, he had hastened to Naples, and, placing himself in the power of an avowed enemy, had returned to Florence with the credentials

(a) *Guicciard. Hist. d'Italia, lib. i.*

of peace (a). The present season appeared to him favorable for a similar attempt; but, as Guicciardini judiciously observes, it is dangerous to guide ourselves by precedent, unless the cases be exactly alike; unless the attempt be conducted with equal prudence, and, above all, unless it be attended with the same good fortune (b). The impetuosity of Piero prevented him from observing these distinctions — hastening to the French camp, he threw himself at the feet of Charles, who received his submission with coldness and disdain (c). Finding his entreaties ineffectual, he became lavish in his offers to promote the interests of the king, and, as a pledge of his fidelity, proposed to deliver up to him not only the important fortress of Sarzana, which had till then successfully resisted his attacks, but also the town of Pietra Santa, and the cities of Pisa and Leghorn, Charles at the same time undertaking to restore them, when he had accomplished his conquest of the kingdom of Naples (d). The temerity of Piero in

(a) *v. ante*, Vol. I. p. 224.

(b) *Guicciard. Hist. d'Italia*, lib. i.

(c) *Oricell. de bello Ital.* p. 39.

(d) The French were themselves astonished at the prodigality of Piero, and the facility with which he delivered into their hands places of so much importance. “Ceux qui traitoyent avec Pierre,” says P. de Commynes, m’ont compté, & à plusieurs autres l’ont dit, en se raillant & moquant de lui, qu’ils étoient ébahis comme si tot accordia si grand chose, & à quoi-ils ne s’attendoient point.” *Mém. de Commynes*, liv. vii. p. 198. The day after Piero had entered into his unfortunate treaty, Lodovico Sforza arrived at the French camp, when Piero, who was not at open enmity with him, excused himself for not having met him on the road, because Lodovico had missed his

provoking the resentment of Charles, added to his inability to ward off, and his pusillanimity in resisting the blow, completed what his ambition and his arrogance had begun, and for ever deprived him of the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. On his return to Florence, after this disgraceful compromise, he was refused admittance into the palace of the magistrates, and, finding that the people at large were so highly exasperated against him as to endanger his personal safety, he hastily withdrew himself from his native place, and retreated to Venice (a).

way. "It is true enough," said Lodovico, "that one of us has lost his way, but perhaps it may prove to be yourself." *Guic. lib. i.*

(a) Condivi relates an extraordinary story respecting Piero de' Medici, communicated to him by Michelagnolo, who had it seems formed an intimacy with one Cardiere, an improvvisatore, that frequented the house of Lorenzo, and amused his evenings with singing to the lute. Soon after the death of Lorenzo, Cardiere informed Michelagnolo, that Lorenzo had appeared to him, habited only in a black and ragged mantle thrown over his naked limbs, and had ordered him to acquaint Piero de' Medici, that he would in a short time be banished from Florence. Cardiere, who seems judiciously to have feared the resentment of the living more than that of the dead, declined the office; but soon afterwards Lorenzo entering his chamber at midnight, awoke him, and reproaching him with his inattention, gave him a violent blow on the cheek. Having communicated this second visit to his friend, who advised him no longer to delay his errand, he set out for Carreggi, where Piero then resided, but meeting him with his attendants about midway between that place and Florence, he there delivered his message, to the great amusement of Piero and his followers; one of whom, Bernardo Divizio, afterwards Cardinal da Bibbiena, sarcastically asked him, *Whether, if Lorenzo had been desirous of giving information to his son, it was likely he would have preferred such a messenger to a personal communication?* The biographer adds, with great solemnity, "*La vision del Cardiere, o delusion diabolica,*"

The distress and devastation which the inhabitants of Italy experienced for a series of years after this event, have afforded a subject upon which their historians have dwelt with melancholy accuracy. Amidst these disasters, there is perhaps no circumstance that so forcibly excites the regret of the friends of letters, as the plundering of the palace of the Medici, and the dispersion of that invaluable library, whose origin and progress have before been traced. The French troops that had entered the city of Florence without opposition, led the way to this sacrilegious deed, in the perpetration of which they were joined by the Florentines themselves, who openly carried off, or secretly purloined, whatever they could discover that was interesting, rare, or valuable. Besides the numerous manuscripts in almost every language, the depredators seized, with contentious avidity, the many inestimable specimens of the arts with which the house of the Medici abounded, and which had long rendered it the admiration of strangers, and the chief ornament of the city. Exquisite pieces of ancient sculpture, vases, cameos, and gems of various kinds, more estimable for their workmanship than for their native value, shared in the general ruin; and all that the assiduity and the riches

"predizion divina, o forte immaginazione, ch' ella si fosse, si verificò."—But the awful spectre is now before me—I see the terrified musician start from his slumbers; his left hand grasps his beloved lyre, whilst, with his right thrown over his head, he attempts to shroud himself from the looks of Lorenzo, who, with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger, points out to him his destined mission. To realize this scene so as to give it interest and effect, required the glowing imagination and the animated pencil of a FUSELLI.

of

of Lorenzo and his ancestors had been able to accumulate in half a century, was dissipated or demolished in a day (a).

The same reverse of fortune that overwhelmed the political labors of Lorenzo, that rendered his descendants fugitives, and dispersed his effects, seemed to extend to his friends and associates, almost all of whom unhappily perished within a short interval after his death, although in the common course of

(a) The destruction of this invaluable collection is pathetically related by Bernardo Ruccellai. "Hic me studium charitasque litterarum antiquitatis admonet, ut non possim non deplorare inter subitas fundatissimæ familiæ ruinas, Mediceam bibliothecam, insignesque thesauros, quorum pars a Gallis, pars a paucis e nostris, rem turpissimam honesta specie prætendentibus, furacissime subrepta sunt. Nam cum jam pridem gens Medicea floreret omnibus copiis, terrarumque cuncta exquirere, dum sibi Græcarum, Latinarumque litterarum monumenta, thesaurata, gemmas, margaritas, aliaque hujuscemodi opera, natura simul & antiquo artificio conspicua compararent," &c. "Testimonio sunt litteræ gemmis ipsis incisæ, Laurentii nomen præferentes, quas ille sibi familiæque suæ prospiciens scalpendas curavit, futurum ad posteros regni splendoris monumentum," &c. "Hæc omnia magno conquesta studio, summisque partibus, & ad multum ævi in deliciis habita, quibus nihil nobilius, nihil Florentiæ quod magis visendum putaretur, uno puncto temporis in prædam cessere; tanta Gallorum avaritia, perfidiaque nostrorum fuit." *De bello Ital. p. 52, &c.* This event is also commemorated by P. de Commynes, who, with true Gothic simplicity, relates the number, weight, and saleable value of the articles of which the palace of the Medici was plundered. The antique vases he denominates, "beaux pots d'agate -- & tant de beaux samyeux, bien taillés que merveilles (qu' autrefois j'avois veus) & bien trois mille medales d'or & d'argent, bien la pesanteur de quarante livres; & croi qu'il n'y avoit point autant de belles medales en Italie. Ce qu'il perdit ce jour en la cité valoit cent mille ecus & plus."

Mém. de Com. liv. vii. c. 9.

nature they might have expected a longer life. The first of these eminent men was Ermolao Barbaro, of whose friendly intercourse with Lorenzo many testimonies remain, and who died of the plague in the year 1493, when only thirty-nine years of age (a).

(a) The life and learned labors of Ermolao have afforded a subject of much discussion to Vossius, Bayle, and others, and have been considered with particular accuracy by Apostolo Zeno, *Differt. Voss. v. ii. p. 348. & seq.* His first work was a treatise *De Celibatu*, which he wrote at eighteen years of age. His *Castigationes Plinianæ* entitle him to rank with the most successful restorers of learning. Politiano denominates him, *Hermolaus Barbarus barbariæ hostis acerrimus. Misrel. cap. xc.* Being on an embassy to Rome in the year 1491, Innocent VIII. conferred on him the high dignity of Patriarch of Aquileja, which he accepted without regarding the decree of the Venetian government, which directed that none of their ministers at the court of Rome should receive any ecclesiastical preferment without the consent of the council. His father, who held the second office in the state, is said to have died of chagrin, because he could not prevail upon his countrymen to approve the preferment of his son. But Ermolao availed himself of his dismissal from public business, to return with greater earnestness to his studies, and in two years wrote more than he had done for twenty years preceding. In his last sickness at Rome, Pico of Mirandula sent him a remedy for the cure of the plague, composed of the oil of scorpions, the tongues of asps, &c. "Ut nihil fieri posset contra pestilentem morbum commodius aut presentius." *Crin. de honest. discip. lib. i. c. 7.* But this grand panacea arrived too late. "Egli non è da tacerli," says Apostolo Zeno, "un gran fregio di questo valente uomo, ed è, che visse, e morì *vergine*." Which information is confirmed by the authority of Piero Dolsini, who, in a letter to Ugolino Verini, asserts, QUOD ABSQUE ULLA CARNIS CONTAGIONE VIXERIT. *Diss. Voss. ii. p. 385.* A very particular account of the manners and person of Ermolao is given in a letter from Piero de' Medici to his father Lorenzo, then absent at the baths of Vignone, from which it appears, that he had paid a visit to Florence, and was received there with great honor as the friend of Lorenzo.

App. No. LXXXI.

This event was succeeded by the death of Pico of Mirandula, who in his thirty-second year fell a victim to his avidity for science, and has left posterity to regret that he turned his astonishing acquisitions to so little account. Nor did Politiano long survive his great patron. He died at Florence on the twenty-fourth day of September 1494, when he had just completed his fortieth year.

It is painful to reflect on the propensity which has appeared in all ages to sully the most illustrious characters by the imputation of the most degrading crimes. Jovius, with apparent gravity, informs us, that Politiano, having entertained a criminal passion for one of his pupils, died in the paroxysm of an amorous fever, whilst he was singing his praises on the lute (a); and this preposterous tale has been repeated, with singular variations, by many subsequent writers. To attempt a serious refutation of so absurd a charge would be an useless undertaking; but it may not be uninteresting to inquire by what circumstances it was first suggested; as it may serve to show on how slight a foundation detraction can erect her superstructure. On the death of Lorenzo de' Medici, Politiano attempted to pour forth his grief in the following monody to his memory, which,

(a) Ferunt eum ingenui adolescentis insano amore percitum, facile in letalem morbum incidisse. Correpta enim citharâ, quum eo incendio, & rapida febre torreretur, supremi furoris carmina decantavit; ita, ut mox delirantem, vox ipsa & digitorum nervi, & vitalis denique spiritus, inverecunda urgente morte, deferrent: quum maturando judicio integræ statæque ætatis anni, non sine gravi Musarum injuria, doloreque seculi, festinante fato eriperentur. *Jovii. Elog. cap. xxxviii.*

although left in an unfinished state, and not to be ranked in point of composition with many of his other writings, is strongly expressive of the anguish and agitation of his mind:

Monodia in Laurentium Medicem.

Quis dabit capiti meo
Aquam? quis oculis meis
Fontem lachrymarum dabit?
Ut nocte fleam,

Ut luce fleam.

Sic turtur viduus solet;

Sic cygnus moriens solet;

Sic lusciniâ conqueri.

Heu miser, miser;

O dolor, dolor.

— LAURUS impetu fulminis

Illa illa jacet subito;

LAURUS omnium celebris

Musarum choris,

Nympharum choris,

Sub cujus patula coma,

Et Phœbi lyra blandius

Et vox dulcius insonat.

Nunc muta omnia,

Nunc furda omnia.

— Quis dabit capiti meo

Aquam? quis oculis meis

Fontem lachrymarum dabit?

Ut nocte fleam,

Ut luce fleam.

Sic turtur viduus solet;

Sic cygnus moriens solet;
 Sic lusciniæ conqueri.
 Heu miser, miser;
 O dolor, dolor.

Who from perennial streams shall bring
 Of gushing floods a ceaseless spring?
 That through the day in hopeless woe,
 That through the night my tears may flow.
 As the rest turtle mourns his mate,
 As sings the swan his coming fate,
 As the sad nightingale complains,
 I pour my anguish and my strains.
 Ah wretched, wretched past relief,
 O grief, beyond all other grief.

—Through heaven the gleamy lightning flies,
 And prone on earth my LAUREL lies:
 That laurel, boast of many a tongue,
 Whose praises every muse has sung,
 Which every diyad of the grove,
 And all the tuneful sisters love.
 That laurel, that erewhile displayed
 Its ample honors; in whose shade
 To louder notes was strung the lyre,
 And sweeter sang th' Aonian quire,
 Now silent, silent all around,
 And deaf the ear that drank the sound.

—Who from perennial streams shall bring,
 Of gushing floods a ceaseless spring?
 That through the day in hopeless woe,
 That through the night my tears may flow.

As the rest turtle mourns his mate,
 As sings the swan his coming fate,
 As the sad nightingale complains,
 I pour my anguish and my strains.
 Ah wretched, wretched past relief,
 O grief, beyond all other grief,

Such was the object of the affections of Politiano, and such the amorous effusion, in the midst of which he was intercepted by the hand of death; yet if we advert to the charges which have been brought against him, we shall find that they are chiefly, if not wholly, to be attributed to a misrepresentation, or perversion, of these lines. Of those who, after Jovius have repeated the accusation, one author informs us, that the verses which Politiano addressed to the object of his love were so tender and impassioned, that he expired just as he had finished the second couplet (a). Another relates that in the frenzy of a fever he had eluded the vigilance of his guard, and escaping from his bed, seized his lute, and began to play upon it under the window of a young Greek of whom he was enamoured, whence he was brought back by his friends, half dead, and expired in his

(a) *Varillas, Anecdotes de Florence, lib. iv. p. 196.* "La passion criminelle qu'il avoit pour un de ses écoliers de haute qualité, ne pouvant être assouvie, lui donna la fièvre chaude. Dans la violence de l'accès, il fit une chanson pour l'objet dont il étoit charmé, se leva du lit, prit un luth, & se mit à la chanter sur un air si tendre, & si pitoyable, qu'il expira en achevant le *second couplet*; le même jour que Charles VIII. passa les Alpes pour aller à la conquête de Naples." This author seems equally misinformed as to the manner and the time of the death of Politiano.

bed soon afterwards (*a*). We are next informed, that in a fit of amorous impatience, he occasioned his own death, by striking his head against the wall (*b*): whilst a fourth author assures us, that he was killed by a fall from the stairs, as he was singing to his lute an elegy which he had composed on the death of Lorenzo de' Medici (*c*). The contrariety of these relations, not one of which is supported by the slightest pretence to serious or authentic testimony, is itself a sufficient proof of their futility. Some years after the death of Politiano, the celebrated cardinal Bembo, touched with the untimely fate of a man whom he was induced by a similarity of taste and character to love and admire, paid a tribute of gratitude and respect to his memory in a few elegiac verses, in which, alluding to the unfinished monody of Politiano, he represents him as sinking under the stroke of fate, at the moment when, frantic with

(*a*) " Politien, ce bel esprit, qui parloit si bien Latin, s'appeloit Ange; mais il s'en falloit beaucoup qu'il en eut la pureté. La passion honteuse & l'abominable amour dont il brûloit pour un jeune garçon, qui étoit Grec de naissance, à flétri à perpétuité sa mémoire, & causa sa mort. Car étant tombé dans un fièvre chaude, il se leva brusquement de son lit, la nuit, que sa garde étoit endormie, prit le luth à la main, & en alla jouer sous la fenêtre du petit Grec. On l'en retira à demi mort, & on le remporta dans son lit, où il expira bientôt après," &c. *Ab. Faydit, Remarques sur Virgile & sur Homère, &c. Menck, in vitâ Pol. p. 472.*

(*b*) " Vulgo fertur," says Vossius, *De Hist. Lat. lib. iii. c. 8.* " obiisse Politianum foedi amoris impatientia capite in parietem illiso."

Ap. Menck. 470.

(*c*) *Bullart, Acad. des Hommes illustres, tom. i. p. 278.* " Politien— tomba d'un escalier comme il chantoit sur son luth une élégie, qu'il avoit composée sur la mort de Laurent de' Medici."

excess of grief, he was attempting, by the power of music, to revoke the fatal decree which had deprived him of his friend.

Politiani Tumulus,

Duceret extincto cum mors LAURENTE triumphum,
 Lataque pullatis inveheretur equis,
 Respicit infano ferientem pollice chordas,
 Viscera singultu concutiente, virum.
 Mirata est, tenuitque jugum: furit ipse, pioque
 LAURENTEM cunctos flagitat ore Deos.
 Miscebat precibus lachrymas, lachrymisque dolorem;
 Verba ministrabat liberiora dolor.
 Risit, & antiquæ non immemor illa querelæ,
 Orphei Tartariæ cum patuere viæ,
 Hic etiam infernas tentat rescindere leges,
 Fertque suas, dixit, in mea jura manus,
 Protinus & flentem percussit dura poetam;
 Rupit & in medio pectora docta sono.
 — Heu sic tu raptus, sic te mala fata tulerunt,
 Arbiter Ausoniæ, POLITIANE, lyræ.

Whilst borne in sable state, LORENZO's bier
 The tyrant death, his proudest triumph, brings,
 He mark'd a bard in agony severe,
 Smite with delirious hand the sounding strings.
 He stop'd—he gaz'd—the storm of passion raged,
 And prayers with tears were mingled, tears with grief;
 For lost LORENZO, war with fate he waged,
 And every god was call'd to bring relief.
 The tyrant smil'd—and mindful of the hour
 When from the shades his consort Orpheus led,

"Rebellious too wouldst thou usurp my power,
 "And burst the chain that binds the captive dead?"
 He spoke—and speaking launch'd the shaft of fate,
 And clos'd the lips that glow'd with sacred fire.
 His timeless doom 'twas thus POLITIAN met—
 POLITIAN, master of th'Ausonian lyre.

The fiction of the poet, that Politiano had incurred the resentment of death by his affection for the object of his passion, suggests nothing more than that his death was occasioned by sorrow for the loss of his friend; but the verses of Bembo seem to have given a further pretext to the enemies of Politiano, who appear to have mistaken the friend whom he has celebrated, for the object of an amorous passion, and to have interpreted these lines, so honorable to Politiano, in a manner, not only the most unfavorable to his character, but the most opposite to their real purport, and to the occasion which gave them birth (a).

(a) "Nous savons maintenant la véritable mort de Politien, que le Cardinal Bembo a déguisée dans l'épithaphe qu'il lui a dressée. Comme il chantoit sur le luth au dessus d'un escalier une chanson qu'il avoit faite autrefois pour une fille qu'il aimoit, lorsqu'il vint à certains vers fort pathétiques, son luth lui tomba des mains, & lui tomba aussi de l'escalier en bas, & se rompit le col." *Pier. de S. Romuald, Abrégé du Trésor Chronol. tom. iii. p. 262. ap. Menck. p. 476.* These imputations on the moral character of Politiano have also been frequently adverted to by other authors: thus J. C. Scaliger,

"Obsceno moreris sed Politiane, furore,"

And in yet grosser terms by Andrea Dati:

"Et ne te teneam diutius, quot

"Pædicat pueros Politianus."

v. Menagiana. v. iv. p. 122.

From much more authentic documents which yet remain respecting the death of this eminent scholar, there is reason to conclude, that it was occasioned by his grief for the loss of his great patron, and by the subsequent misfortunes of a family with which he was connected by so many endearing ties. That he had incurred the public odium in a high degree, on account of his attachment to that family is also certain; and the mortification and anxiety which he on this account experienced, might contribute to accelerate the fatal event. It may also be observed, that his property was plundered during the commotions at Florence, and many of his works destroyed or lost in the general devastation of the Laurentian Library; which incident made a deep impression on his mind (a). In short, such was the sudden tide of misfortune that burst in upon him from all quarters, that it is probable his fortitude was unable to support the shock; and, notwithstanding his industry, his accomplishments, and his unwearied exertions in promoting the progress of learning, to such an extreme of misery was he reduced, that he is too justly enumerated by Valerianus amongst the unhappy children of science, who have afforded examples for his singular work, *De infelicitate Literatorum*. But whatever was the immediate occasion of his death, indisputable evidence remains, that his misfortunes were not so much to

(a) This is sufficiently apparent from the beautiful lines addressed to him by Tito Vespasiano Strozzi, published in the collection of the poems of the two Strozzi, father and son. by Aldo, 1513.

be attributed to his misconduct or his immorality, as to his steady adherence to the family of the Medici, at a time when the public resentment against them was excited to the highest pitch, and that he breathed his last in the midst of his relatives and friends, having first expressed his desire to be buried in the church of S. Marco, in the habit of the Domenican order. This request was complied with by the piety of his pupil Roberto Ubaldini, one of the monks of the convent of S. Marco, who has left a memorial in his own hand-writing of the circumstances attending his death (a). His remains were accordingly deposited in the church of S. Marco, where his memory is preserved in an epitaph very unworthy of his character and genius (b).

The various and discordant relations respecting the death of Politiano are happily adverted to by one of his countrymen in the following lines:

(a) The indefatigable Abate Mehus, in his life of Ambrogio Traversari, first produced these documents, which the reader will find in the Appendix, No. LXXXIII.

(b)

POLITIANUS.

IN. HOC. TUMULO. JACET.

ANGELUS. UNUM.

QUI. CAPUT. ET. LINGUAS,

RES. NOVA. TRES. HABUIT.

OBIIIT. AN. MCCCCLXXXIV,

SEP. XXIV. ETATIS.

XL.

*Pamphili Saxi,**De morte Angeli Politiani.*

Quo cecidit fato nostri decus ANGELUS ævi,
 Gentis & Etruscæ gloria, scire cupis?
 Isterici non hunc labes tristissima morbî.
 Febris ad Elyfias vel tulit atra domos;
 Non inflans humor pectus, non horrida bilis;
 Mortiferæ pestis denique nulla lues:
 Sed, quoniam rigidas ducebat montibus ornos,
 Frangebat scopulos, decipiebat aves,
 Mulcebat tigres, sistebat flumina cantu,
 Plestra movens plectro dulcius Ismario.
 Non plus Threicium laudabunt Orphea gentes,
 Calliope dixit dixit: Apollo, Linum;
 Jamque tacet nostrum rupes Heliconia nomen—
 Et simul hunc gladio supposuere necis.
 Mors tamen hæc illi vita est, nam gloria magna
 Invidiâ Phœbi Calliopesque mori.

Ask'st thou what cause consign'd to early fate
 POLITIAN, glory of the Tuscan state?
 —Not loathsome jaundice tainting all the frame,
 Not rapid fever's keen consuming flame,
 Not viscous rheum that chokes the struggling breath,
 Nor any vulgar minister of death;
 —'Twas that his song to life and motion charm'd
 The mountain oaks, the rock's cold bosom warm'd,
 Stay'd the prone flood, the tyger's rage control'd,
 With sweeter strains than Orpheus knew of old,—
 “Dimmed is the lustre of my Grecian fame,”
 Exclaim'd Calliope—“No more my name

" Meets even in Helicon its due regard,"
 Apollo cry'd, and pierc'd the tuneful bard—
 — Yet lives the bard in lasting fame approv'd,
 Who Phœbus and the muse to envy mov'd.

The expulsion of Piero de' Medici from Florence, neither contributed to establish the tranquillity, nor to preserve the liberty of the republic. The inhabitants exulted for a time in the notion that they were freed from the tyranny of a family which had held them so long in subjection; but they soon discovered that it was necessary to supply its absence, by increasing the executive power of the state. Twenty citizens were accordingly chosen by the appellation of *Accoppiatori*, who were invested, not only with the power of raising money, but also of electing the chief magistrates. This form of government met however with an early and formidable opposition; and to the violence of political dissensions, was soon superadded the madness of religious enthusiasm. The fanatic, Savonarola, having, by pretensions to immediate inspiration from God, and by harangues well calculated to impress the minds of the credulous, formed a powerful party, began to aim at political importance. Adopting the popular side of the question, he directed the whole torrent of his eloquence against the new mode of government; affirming, that he was divinely authorized to declare, that the legislative power ought to be extended to the citizens at large, that he had himself been the ambassador of the Florentines to heaven, and that Christ had

condescended to be their peculiar monarch (a). The exertions of Savonarola were successful. The newly elected magistrates voluntarily abdicated their offices; and an effort was made to establish the government on a more popular basis, by vesting the legislative power of the state in the *Consiglio Maggiore*, or Council of the Citizens, and in a select body, called the *Consiglio degli Scelti*, or Select Council (b). The first of these was to be composed of at least one thousand citizens, who could derive their citizenship by descent, and were upwards of thirty years of age; the latter consisted of eighty members, who were elected half-yearly from the great council, and were upwards of forty years of age (c). These regulations, instead of uniting the citizens in one common interest, gave rise to new distinctions. The *Fratefchi*, or adherents of Savonarola, who were in general favorable to the liberty of the lower classes of the inhabitants, regarded the friar as the messenger of heaven, as the guide of their temporal and eternal happiness; whilst the *Compagnacci*, or adherents to a more aristocratical government, represented him as a factious impostor; and Alexander VI. seconded their cause by fulminating against him the anathemas of the church. Thus impelled by the most powerful

(a) Nerli, *Commentarj de' Fatti civili di Firenze*, lib. iv. p. 65. Aug. 1728.

(b) To this government Machiavelli alludes in his second Decennale:

“ E dopo qualche disparer trovaste,

“ Nuov' ordine al governo, e furon tante,

“ Che il vostro stato popolar fondaste.”

(c) Nerli, *Comment. lib. iv. p. 66, 67.*

motives that can actuate the human mind, the citizens of Florence were seized with a temporary insanity. In the midst of their devotions, they frequently rushed in crowds from the church, to assemble in the public squares, crying *Viva Cristo*, singing hymns, and dancing in circles formed by a citizen and a friar, placed alternately (a). The hymns sung on these occasions were chiefly composed by Girolamo Benivieni, who appears to have held a distinguished rank amongst these disciples of fanaticism (b). The enemies of Savonarola were as immoderate in their opposition as his partisans were in their attachment. Even the children of the city were trained in opposite factions, and saluted each other with showers of pebbles; in which contests the gravest citizens were sometimes unable to resist the inclination of taking a part (c).

(a) *Nerli, Comment. lib. iv. p. 75.*

(b) Some of these compositions are preserved in the general collection of his poems. The following lines, which seem peculiarly adapted for such an occasion, may serve as a specimen:

“ Non fu mai'l più bel solazzo,
 “ Più giocondo nè maggiore,
 “ Che, per zelo, e per amore
 “ Di Gesù, diventar pazzo.
 “ Ognun gridi com' io grido,
 “ Sempre pazzo, pazzo, pazzo.”

Op. di Beniv. p. 143.

(c) Era talvolta, predicando il frate, in sul bello della predica suonato tamburi, e fatti altri rumori per impedirlo; e molte volte gli fu nel venir da S. Marco a S. Liparata giù per la via del Cocomero, da' fanciulli de' fuoi avversarj fatto baie fanciullesche, e da' fanciulli della sua parte era voluto defendere, dimanierachè, secondo il costume de' fanciulli Fiorentini, facevano a' sassi, e così combattendo facevano

Such was the state of Florence in the year 1497, when Piero de' Medici, who had long waited for an opportunity of regaining his authority, entered into a negotiation with several of his adherents, who undertook, at an appointed hour, to admit him within the walls of the city, with the troops which he had obtained from the Venetian republic, and from his relations of the Orsini family. Piero did not however make his appearance till the opportunity of assisting him was past. His abettors were discovered; five of them, of the chief families of Florence, were decapitated; the rest were imprisoned or sent into banishment. The persons accused would have appealed from their judges to the *Configlio Grande*, according to a law which had lately been obtained by the influence of the *Fratefchi*; but that party, with Savonarola at their head, were clamorous for the execution of the delinquents, and in spite of the law which they had themselves introduced, effected their purpose. Amongst the five sufferers was Lorenzo Tornabuoni, the maternal cousin of

infanciullire degli uomini gravi; perchè occorse a M. Luca Corsini, benchè Dottore assai riputato, per favorire la parte del Frate mescolarsi co' fanciulli a fare a' sassi; e Giovanbattista Ridolfi, uno de' più riputati e savj cittadini che fossero a tempj suoi, posta da canto la gravità, e quel grado che a un tale, e sì onorato cittadino si conveniva, prese un giorno l'arini, e in su certa occasione, per essere impedita al frate la predica intorno a S. Liparata, uscì dalla casa de' Lorini vicina a quel tempio, quasi infuriato, senza seguito alcuno, con una roncola in ispalla, gridando, *Viva Cristo*; com' anche gridavano i fanciulli del Frate; e di queste così fatte cose ne seguivano spesso.

Nerli, *Comment. lib. iv. p. 74.*

Lorenzo

Lorenzo de' Medici, of whose accomplishments Politiano has left a very favorable account, and to whom he has inscribed his beautiful poem entitled *Ambra* (a).

The authority of Savonarola was now at its highest pitch. Instead of a republic, Florence assumed the appearance of a theocracy, of which Savonarola was the prophet, the legislator, and the judge (b). He perceived not however that he had arrived at the edge of the precipice, and that by one step further he might incur his destruction. Amongst the methods resorted to by the opponents of Savonarola to weaken his authority, and to counteract his pretensions, they had attacked him with his own weapons, and had excited two Franciscan monks to declaim against him from the pulpit. Savonarola found it necessary to call in the aid of an assistant, for which purpose he selected Fra Domenico da Pescia, a friar of his own convent of S. Marco. The contest was kept up by each of the contending parties with equal fury, till Domenico, transported with zeal for the interests of his master, proposed to confirm the truth of his doctrines by walking through the flames, provided any of his adversaries

(a) *v. ante, p. 140.*

(b) This fanatical party proceeded so far as even to strike a coin on the occasion, a specimen of which in silver is preserved in the collection of the Earl of Orford, to whose kind communications, since the first edition of this work, I have been greatly indebted. On one side is the Florentine device, or *fleur de lys*, with the motto, *SENATUS POPULUSQUE FLORENTINUS*; on the other, a cross, with the motto, *JESUS CHRISTUS REX NOSTER*.

would submit to a similar test. By a singular coincidence, which is alone sufficient to demonstrate to what a degree the passions of the people were excited, a Franciscan friar accepted the challenge, and professed himself ready to proceed to the proof. The mode of trial became the subject of serious deliberation among the chief officers of the republic. Two deputies were elected on behalf of each of the parties, to arrange and superintend this extraordinary contest. The combustibles were prepared, and over them was erected a scaffold, which afforded a commodious passage into the midst of the flames. On the morning of the day appointed, being the seventeenth of April 1498, Savonarola and his champion made their appearance, with a numerous procession of ecclesiastics, Savonarola himself intoning with a tremendous voice, the psalm, *Exurgat Deus & dissipentur inimici ejus*. His opponent, Fra Giuliano Rondinelli, attended by a few Franciscan monks, came sedately and silently to the place of trial; the flames were kindled, and the agitated spectators waited with impatience for the moment that should renew the miracle of the Chaldean furnace. Savonarola finding that the Franciscan was not to be deterred from the enterprise either by his vociferations, or by the sight of the flames, was obliged to have recourse to another expedient, and insisted that his champion Domenico, when he entered the fire, should bear the host along with him. This sacrilegious proposal shocked the whole assembly. The prelates who, together with the state deputies, attended the trial, exclaimed against an experiment which might subject the

catholic faith to too severe a test, and bring a scandal upon their holy religion. Domenico however clung fast to the twig which his patron had thrown out, and positively refused to encounter the flames without this sacred talisman. This expedient, whilst it saved the life of the friar, ruined the credit of Savonarola. On his return to the convent of S. Marco, he was insulted by the populace, who bitterly reproached him, that after having encouraged them to cry *Viva Cristo*, he should impiously propose to commit him to the flames. Savonarola attempted to regain his authority by addressing them from the pulpit, but his enemies were too vigilant; seizing the opportunity of his disgrace, they first attacked the house of Francesco Valori, one of his most powerful partisans, who, together with his wife, was sacrificed to their fury. They then secured Savonarola, with his associate Domenico, and another friar of the same convent, and dragged them to prison. An assembly of ecclesiastics and seculars, directed by an emissary of Alexander VI. sat in judgment upon them. The resolution and eloquence of Savonarola, on his first interview, intimidated his judges, and it was not till recourse was had to the implements of torture—the *ultima theologorum ratio*, that Savonarola betrayed his weakness, and acknowledged the fallacy of his pretensions to supernatural powers. His condemnation instantly followed, and the unhappy priest, with his two attendants, were led to execution in the same place, and with the same apparatus, as had been prepared for the contest; where, being first strangled, their

bodies were committed to the flames, and lest the city should be polluted by their remains, their ashes were carefully gathered and thrown into the Arno (a).

From the time that Piero de' Medici quitted the city of Florence, he experienced a continual succession of mortifications and disappointments. Flattered, deserted, encouraged, and betrayed, by the different potentates to whom he successively applied for assistance, his prospects became daily more unfavorable, and his return to Florence more improbable. In the mean time a new war had arisen in Italy. Louis XII. the successor of Charles VIII. after having, in conjunction with Ferdinand, king of Spain, accomplished the conquest of Naples, disagreed with him in the partition of the spoil, and Italy became the theatre of their struggle. On this occasion Piero entered into the service of the French, and was present at an engagement that took place between them and the Spaniards, on the banks of the Garigliano, in which they were defeated with great loss. In effecting his escape, Piero attempted to pass the river, but the boat in which he with several other men of rank had embarked, being laden with heavy cannon, sunk in the midst of the current, and Piero miserably perished, after having supported an exile of ten years. By his wife Alfonsina, he left a son named Lorenzo, and a daughter Clarice.

Few men have derived from nature greater

(a) Nerli, *Comment. lib. iv. p. 78.* Savonarola's *vita*, tom. ii. seu *additiones.* Par. 1674, *passim.*

advantages, and perhaps never any one enjoyed a better opportunity of improving them, than Piero de' Medici. A robust form, a vigorous constitution, great personal strength and activity, and a share of talents beyond the common lot, were the endowments of his birth. To these was added a happy combination of external affairs, resulting from the opulence and respectability of his family, the powerful alliances by which it was strengthened, and the high reputation which his father had so deservedly acquired. But these circumstances, apparently so favorable to his success, were precisely the causes of his early ruin. Presuming on his security, he supposed that his authority could not be shaken, nor his purposes defeated. Forgetting the advice so often repeated to him by his father, *to remember that he was only a citizen of Florence*, he neglected or disdained to conciliate the affections of the people. His conduct was the exact reverse of that which his ancestors had so long and uniformly adopted, and was attended with the effects which might reasonably be expected from a dereliction of those maxims that had raised them to the honorable distinction which they had so long enjoyed.

A few poetical compositions of Piero de' Medici, preserved in the Laurentian Library, though not hitherto printed, place his character in a more favorable point of view, and exhibit his filial affection and his attachment to his native place in a very interesting light (a). Of this the following sonnet may be a sufficient proof:

(a) They consist of twenty one sonnets, which are found at the close

SONETTO.

'Sendo io national, e di te nato,
 Muovai patria un poco il tuo figliuolo;
 Fingiti almen pietosa del suo duolo,
 Essendo in te nudrito ed allevato.
 Ha ciaschedun del nascimento il fato,
 Come l'uccello il suo garrire e volo;
 Scusemi almen in ciò non esser solo,
 Benchè solo al mio male io pur sia stato.
 E se può nulla in te mio antico affetto,
 Per quella pietà ch'in te pur regna
 Non mi sia questo dono da te disdetto:
 — Ch' almen in cener nella patria io vegna,
 A riposar col padre mio diletto.
 Che già ti se sì gloriosa e degna,

SONNET.

Thy offspring, FLORENCE, nurtur'd at thy breast,
 Ah let me yet thy kind indulgence prove;
 Or if thou own no more a parent's love,
 Thy pity sure may sooth my woes to rest.
 Fate marks to each his lot: the same behest
 That taught the bird through fields of air to rove,
 And tunes his song, my vital tissue wove
 Of grief and care, with darkest hues imprest.
 But if, my fondness scorn'd, my prayer denied,
 Death only bring the period of my woes,

of a manuscript volume of the poems of his father Lorenzo, *Plut.* xli.
Cod. xxxviii. No. 3. Besides which Valerianus informs us, that he
 translated from Plutarch, a treatise on conjugal love; *Valer. de Lit.*
infel. lib. ii.; but this performance has probably perished, there being
 no copy of it now to be found in the Laurentian Library.

Yet one dear hope shall mitigate my doom.
 —If then my father's name was once thy pride,
 Let my cold ashes find at last repose,
 Safe in the shelter of his honored tomb.

Of the many ties by which Lorenzo had endeavoured to secure the prosperity of his family amidst the storms of fortune, and the ebbs and flows of popular opinion, one only now remained—that by which he had connected it with the church; but this alone proved sufficient for the purpose, and shows that in this, as in every other instance, his conduct was directed by motives of the soundest policy. After the expulsion of the family from Florence, the cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, finding that the endeavours of himself and his brothers to effect their restoration were more likely to exasperate the Florentines than to promote that desirable event, desisted from any further attempts, and determined to wait with patience for a more favorable opportunity. He therefore quitted Italy, and, whilst that country was the theatre of treachery and war, visited many parts of France and Germany. His dislike to Alexander VI. who had entered into an alliance with the Florentines, and was consequently adverse to the views of the exiles, was an additional motive for his absence. After the death of Alexander in the year 1503, he returned to Rome, and found in Julius II. a pontiff more just to his talents, and more favorable to his hopes. From this time he began to take an important part in the public affairs of Italy, and was appointed legate in the war carried on by the pope,

the Venetians, and the king of Spain, against Louis XII. Whilst invested with this dignity, he was taken prisoner by the French, in the famous battle of Ravenna, but soon afterwards found an opportunity of effecting his escape, not however without great danger and difficulty. In the mean time new dissensions had sprung up at Florence, where the inhabitants, wearied with the fluctuations of a government, whose maxims and conduct were changed in the same rapid succession as its chief magistrates, were at length obliged to seek for a greater degree of stability, by electing a *Gonfaloniere* for life. This authority was intrusted to Piero Soderini, who, with more integrity than ability, exercised it for nearly ten years. His contracted views suited not with the circumstances of the times. The principal governments of Italy, with Julius at their head, had leagued together to free that country from the depredations of the French. Fearful of exciting the restless dispositions of the Florentines, and perhaps of endangering the continuance of his power, the *Gonfaloniere* kept aloof from a cause, on the success of which depended the tranquillity and independence of Italy. His reluctance to take an active part in the war was construed into a secret partiality to the interests of the French; and, whilst it rendered him odious to a great part of the citizens of Florence, drew upon him the resentment of the allied powers. The victory obtained by the French at Ravenna, dearly purchased with the death of the gallant Gaston de Foix, and the loss of near ten thousand men, proved the destruction of their enterprize; and as

the cause of the French declined, that of the Medici gained ground, as well in Florence, as in the rest of Italy. The prudence and moderation of the cardinal enabled him to avail himself of these favorable dispositions without prematurely anticipating the consequences. During his residence at Rome he had paid a marked attention to the citizens of Florence who occasionally resorted there, without making any apparent distinction between those who had espoused and those who had been adverse to the cause of his family; and by his affability and hospitality, as well as by his attention to the interests of those who stood in need of his services, had acquired the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. Having thus prepared the way for his success, he took the earliest opportunity of turning the arms of the allied powers against Florence, for the avowed purpose of removing Piero Soderini from his office, and restoring the Medici to their rights as citizens. On the part of Soderini little resistance was made. The allies having succeeded in an attack upon the town of Prato, and the friends of the Medici having openly opposed the authority of Soderini, the tide of popular favor once more turned; and whilst the *Gonfaloniere* with difficulty effected his escape, the cardinal made his entrance into his native place, accompanied by his younger brother Giuliano, his nephew Lorenzo, and his cousin Giulio de' Medici, the latter of whom had been his constant attendant during all the events of his public life (a).

* (a) Guicciar. *Storia d'Italia*, lib. x. Razzi, *vita di Piero Soderini*. Padova, 1737, p. 70, &c.

The restoration of the Medici, although effected by an armed force, was not disgraced by the bloodshed of any of the citizens, and a few only of their avowed enemies were ordered to absent themselves from Florence. Scarcely was the tranquillity of the place restored when intelligence was received of the death of Julius II. The cardinal lost no time in repairing to Rome, where, on the eleventh day of March 1513, being then only thirty-seven years of age, he was elected supreme head of the church, and assumed the name of Leo X. The high reputation which he had acquired not only counterbalanced any objections arising from his youth, but rendered his election a subject of general satisfaction; and the inhabitants of Florence, without advertng to the consequences, exulted in an event which seemed likely to contribute not less to the security than to the honor of their country. The commencement of his pontificate was distinguished by an act of clemency which seemed to realize the high expectations that had been formed of it. A general amnesty was published at Florence, and the banished citizens restored to their country. Piero Soderini, who had taken refuge in Turkey, was invited by the pope to Rome, where he resided many years under his protection, and enjoyed the society and respect of the prelates and other men of eminence who frequented the court, being distinguished during the remainder of his life by the honorable title of the *Gonfaloniere* (a).

(a) *Razzi, vita di Piero Soderini, p. 85.*

The elevation of Leo X. to the pontificate established the fortunes of the Medici on a permanent foundation. Naturally munificent to all, Leo was lavish in bestowing upon the different branches of his own family the highest honors and most lucrative preferments of the church. Giulio de' Medici was created archbishop of Florence, and was soon afterwards admitted into the sacred college, where he acquired such influence, as to secure the pontifical chair, in which he succeeded Adrian VI. who filled it only ten months after the death of Leo. The daughters of Lorenzo, Maddalena, the wife of Francesco Cibo, Contessina, the wife of Piero Ridolfi, and Lucrezia, the wife of Giacompo Salviati, gave no less than four cardinals to the Romish church; there being two of the family of Salviati, and one of each of the others. Profiting by the examples of his predecessors, Leo lost no opportunity of aggrandizing his relations, well knowing that, in order to secure to them any lasting benefit, it was necessary that they should be powerful enough to defend themselves, after his death, from the rapacious aims of succeeding pontiffs, who, he was well aware, would probably pay as little regard to his family, as he had himself, in some instances, paid to the friends and families of his predecessors (a).

(a) Notwithstanding his precautions, Leo could not, on all occasions, preserve his surviving relations from the insults and injuries of his successors. Paul III. Alessandro Farnese, had in his youth been particularly favored by Lorenzo de' Medici, who, in a letter which yet remains from him to Lanfredini, his envoy at Rome, thus expresses

The pontificate of Leo X. is celebrated as one of the most prosperous in the annals of the Romish church. At the time when he assumed the chair, the calamities of Italy were at their highest pitch; that country being the theatre of a war, in which not only all its governments were engaged, but which was rendered yet more sanguinary by the introduction of the French, Helvetian, and Spanish troops. A council, which had long established itself at Pisa, under the influence and protection of the king of France, thwarted the measures, and at times overawed the authority of the holy see; and, in addition to all her other distresses, Italy labored under great apprehensions from the Turks, who constantly threatened a descent on that unhappy country. The address and perseverance of Leo surmounted the difficulties which he had to encounter; and during his pontificate the papal dominions enjoyed a degree of tranquillity superior to any other state in Italy. In his relations with foreign powers, his conduct is no less entitled to approbation. During the contests that took place between those powerful monarchs Charles V. and Francis I. he distinguished himself by his moderation, his

himself respecting him: "Vi lo raccommandiate quanto farei Pietro mio figlio; e vi prego lo introduciate e lo raccommandiate caldissimamente a N. S. (il papa) che non potreste farmi maggior piacere," &c. Yet, when the same Alessandro had arrived at the pontificate, he so far forgot or disregarded his early obligations, as forcibly to dispossess Lucrezia, the daughter of his benefactor, then in a very advanced age, of her residence in Rome, to make way for one of his nephews. This incident is related by Varchi with proper indignation.

Storia Fiorentina, lib. xvi. p. 666.

vigilance, and his political address ; on which account he is justly celebrated by an eminent historian of our own country, as " the only prince of the age " who observed the motions of the two contending " monarchs with a prudent attention, or who discovered a proper solicitude for the public " safety (a).

Leo was not however aware, that whilst he was composing the troubles which the ambition of his neighbours, or the misconduct of his predecessors, had occasioned, he was exciting a still more formidable adversary, that was destined, by a slow but certain progress, to sap the foundations of the papal power, and to alienate that spiritual allegiance which the Christian world had kept inviolate for so many centuries. Under the control of Leo, the riches that flowed from every part of Europe to Rome, as to the heart of the ecclesiastical system, were again poured out through a thousand channels, till the sources became inadequate to the expenditure. To supply this deficiency, he availed himself of various expedients, which, whilst they effected for a time the intended purpose, roused the attention of the people to the enormities and abuses of the church, and in some measure drew aside that sacred veil, which, in shrouding her from the prying eyes of the vulgar, has always been her safest preservative. The open sale of dispensations and indulgences for the most enormous and disgraceful crimes was too flagrant not to attract general notice. Encouraged by the dissatisfaction which was thus excited,

(a) *Robertson, Hist. of Cha. V. book i.*

a daring reformer arose, and, equally regardless of the threats of secular power, and the denunciations of the Roman see, ventured to oppose the opinion of an individual to the infallible determinations of the church. At this critical juncture, Luther found that support which he might in vain have sought at any other period, and an inroad was made into the sanctuary, which has ever since been widening, and will probably continue to widen, till the mighty fabric, the work of so many ages, shall be laid in ruins (a). It is not however so much for the tenets of their religious creed, as for the principles upon which they founded their dissent, that the reformers are entitled to the thanks of posterity. That right of private judgment which they claimed for themselves, they could not refuse to others; and by a mode of reasoning as simple as it was decisive, mankind arrived at the knowledge of one of those great truths which form the basis of human happiness. It appeared that the denunciations of the church were as ineffectual to condemn, as its absolution was to exculpate; and, instead of an intercourse between the man and his priest, an

(a) The causes and progress of the reformation are traced by Dr. Robertson, in his History of Charles the V. book ii. in a manner that would dispense with any further elucidation, even if it were more intimately connected with my subject. This celebrated historian has taken occasion to refute an assertion made by Guicciardini, and, after him, by Fr. Paolo, that Leo X. bestowed the profits arising from the sale of indulgences in Saxony, upon his sister Maddalena, the wife of Francesco Cibo. *Guicciar. lib. iii. Sarpi, Storia del Concil. Trident. cap. i. Robertson, Hist. Cha. V. book ii. in note.*

intercourse took place between his conscience and his God.

But turning from the advantages which the world has derived from the errors of Leo X. we may be allowed for a moment to inquire what it owes to his talents and to his virtues. No sooner was he raised to the papal chair, than Rome assumed once more its ancient character, and became the seat of genius, magnificence, letters, and arts. One of the first acts of his pontificate was to invite to his court two of the most elegant Latin scholars that modern times have produced, Piero Bembo and Giacompo Sadoleti; on each of whom he conferred the rank of cardinal. The most celebrated professors of literature from every part of Europe were induced by liberal pensions to fix their residence at Rome, where a permanent establishment was formed for the study of the Greek tongue, under the direction of Giovanni Lascar. The affability, the munificence, the judgment, and the taste of this splendid pontiff are celebrated by a considerable number of learned men, who witnessed his accomplishments, or partook of his bounty. Succeeding times have been equally disposed to do justice to so eminent a patron of letters and have considered the age of Leo X. as rivalling that of Augustus. Leo has not however escaped the reproach of having been too lavish of his favors to authors of inferior talents, and of having expended in pompous spectacles and theatrical representations that wealth which ought to have been devoted to better purposes (a). But shall we condemn his con-

(a) *Tirab. Storia della Let. Ital. v. viii. par. i. p. 19. Andres, orig. progressi d'ogni Letteratura, v. i. p. 380.*

duct, if those who had no claims on his justice, were the objects of his bounty? or may it not be doubted whether this disposition was not more favorable to the promotion of letters, than a course of conduct more discriminating and severe? Whatever kindness he might shew to those who endeavoured to amuse his leisure by their levity, their singularity, or their buffoonery, no instances can be produced of his having rewarded them by such distinguished favors as he constantly bestowed on real merit; and whilst we discover amongst those who shared his friendship and partook of his highest bounty, the names of Bembo, Vida, Ariosto, Sadoleti, Casa and Flaminio, we may readily excuse the effects of that superabundant kindness which rather marked the excess of his liberality than the imperfection of his judgment.

In the attention paid by Leo X. to the collecting and preserving ancient manuscripts, and other memorials of literature, he emulated the example of his father, and by his perseverance and liberality at length succeeded in restoring to its former splendor the celebrated library, which, on the expulsion of Piero de' Medici, had become a prey to the fury or the cupidity of the populace. Such of these valuable articles as had escaped the sacrilegious hands of the plunderers, had been seized upon for the use of the Florentine state; but in the year 1496, the public treasury being exhausted, and the city reduced to great extremity, the magistrates were under the necessity of selling them to the monks of the fraternity of S. Marco, for the sum of three thousand ducats

ducats (a). Whilst these valuable works were deposited at the convent, they experienced a less public, but perhaps a more destructive calamity, many of them having been distributed as presents by Savonarola, the principal of the monastery, to the cardinals, and other eminent men, by whose favor he sought to shelter himself from the resentment of the pope (b). When the Florentines destroyed their golden calf, and the wretched priest expiated by his death his folly and his crimes, apprehensions were entertained that the library of the Medici would once more be exposed to the rapacity of the people; but some of the youth of the noblest families of Florence, with a laudable zeal for the preservation of this monument of their national glory, associated themselves together, and undertook to guard it till the frenzy of the populace had again subsided (c). After the death of Savonarola, the fraternity having fallen into discredit, and being in their turn obliged to sell the library, it was purchased from them by Leo X. then cardinal de' Medici, and in the year 1508

(a) Eodem anno libri heredem olim Petri Medicis a conventu nostro trium millium Ducatorum pretio comparati, quos supra memoravimus in horrendo casu nostro, ex jussu dominationis Florentinæ in palatium comportatos, & per inventarium resignatos, mense Octobri, in conventum hunc S. Marci reveci sunt, novis stipulationibus factis, &c.

Maricani annal. part. i. ap. Mehus. Ambr. Travers. vita. p. 72, in præf.

(b) Etiam de' libri di Piero de' Medici, i quali nella Libreria di S. Marco in buona parte si riduſſono, fece parte a cardinali, per cui mezzo delle scomuniche e altri processi contragli si difendeva. Tanta forza avevano in Firenze le sue arti. *MS. di Piero Parenti. cit. da Tirab. Storia della Let. Ital. v. vi. part. i. p. 106.*

(c) *Tirab. ut sup.*

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was removed by him to Rome, where it continued during his life, and received constant additions of the most rare and valuable manuscripts. From Leo it devolved to his cousin Clement VII. who, upon his elevation to the pontificate, again transferred it to Florence, and by a bull, which bears date the fifteenth day of December 1532, provided for its future security. Not satisfied however with this precaution, he meditated a more substantial defence, and, with a munificence which confers honor on his pontificate, engaged Michelagnolo to form the design of the splendid edifice in which this library is now deposited, which was afterwards finished under the directions of the same artist, by his friend and scholar Vasari.

Giuliano de' Medici, the third son of Lorenzo, was more distinguished by his attention to the cause of literature, and by his mild and affable disposition, than by his talents for political affairs. On the return of the family to Florence, he had been intrusted by his brother, then the cardinal de' Medici, with the direction of the Florentine state; but it soon appeared that he had not sufficient energy to control the jarring dispositions of the Florentines. He therefore resigned his authority to Lorenzo, the son of his brother Piero de' Medici, and on the elevation of Leo X. took up his residence at Rome; where under the title of captain general of the church, he held the chief command of the papal troops. By the favor of the pope he soon afterwards obtained extensive possessions in Lombardy, and having intermarried with Filiberta, sister of Charles duke

of Savoy, and a descendant of the house of Bourbon, was honored by Francis I. with the title of duke of Nemours. Of his gratitude, an instance is recorded which it would be unjust to his memory to omit. During his exile from Florence, he had found an hospitable asylum with Guid' ubaldo di Montefeltro duke of Urbino, who on his death left his dominions to his adopted son, Francesco Maria delle Rovere. Incited by the entreaties of his nephew Lorenzo, Leo X. formed the design of depriving Rovere of his possessions, under the usual pretext of their having escheated to the church for want of legitimate heirs, and of vesting them in Lorenzo, with the title of duke of Urbino; but the representations of Giuliano prevented for a time the execution of his purpose; and it was not till after his death that Leo disgraced his pontificate by this signal instance of ecclesiastical rapacity. If we may give credit to Ammirato, Giuliano at one time entertained the ambitious hope of obtaining the crown of Naples (*a*); but if such a design was in contemplation, it is probable that he was incited by his more enterprising and ambitious brother, who perhaps sought to revive the claims of the papal see upon a kingdom, to the government of which Giuliano could, in his own right, advance no pretensions. As a patron of learning, he supported the ancient dignity of his family. He is introduced to great advantage in the celebrated dialogue of Bembo on the Italian tongue (*b*), and in the yet more distinguished work

(*a*) *Ammir. Ist. Fior. lib. xxix. vol. iii. p. 315.*

(*b*) *PROSE DI M. PIETRO BEMBO, NELLE QUALI SI RACCONTA DELLA*

of Castiglione, entitled *Il libro dell Cortegiano* (a). In the Laurentian Library several of his sonnets are yet preserved (b); and some specimens of his composition are adduced by Crescimbeni, which, if they display not any extraordinary spirit of poetry, sufficiently prove, that, to a correct judgment, he united an elegant taste (c).

Naturally of an infirm constitution, Giuliano did not long enjoy his honors. Finding his health on the decline, he removed to the monastery at Fiesole,

VOLGAR LINGUA; dedicated to the cardinal Giulio de' Medici, afterwards Clement VII. first printed at Venice by *Giovan Tacuino*, nel mese di Settembre del MDXXV. cum privilegio di Papa Clemente, &c.

(a) In Venetia nelle case d'Aldo Romano, e d'Andrea d'Asola suo suocero, nell' anno MDXXVIII. del mese d'Aprile, in fol. This work has frequently been reprinted under the more concise title of *Il Cortegiano*, by which it is also cited in the *Biblioteca Italiana* of Fontanini; but Apostolo Zeno, pleased with every opportunity of reproving the author whom he has undertaken to comment upon, shrewdly observes, in his notes on that work, "Altro è il dire semplicemente, *il Cortegiano*, come il Fontanini vorrebbe; e altro, *Il libro del Cortegiano*, come il Castiglione ha voluto dire, e lo ha detto: la prima maniera indicherebbe vi voler descrivere *il Cortegiano* per quello che è; e la seconda dinota di volergli insegnare qual esser deve."

Zeno, in not. alla Bib. Ital. di. Fontan. v. ii. p. 353.

(b) PLUT. xlii. Cod. xxv. No. 3. Another copy of his poems remains in MS. in the Strozzi Library at Florence.

(c) Crescimbeni. *Comment.* v. iii. p. 338. Where the author confounds Giuliano, the son of Lorenzo de' Medici, with Giuliano his brother, who lost his life in the conspiracy of the Pazzi: and even cites the authority of Politiano, "Che i versi volgari di lui erano a maraviglia gravi, e pieni di nobili sentimenti," as referring to the writings of the younger Giuliano, although such opinion was expressed by Politiano respecting the works of Giuliano the brother of Lorenzo, before Giuliano his son was born.

in the expectation of deriving advantage from his native air; but his hopes were frustrated, and he died there in the month of March 1516, not having then fully completed his thirty-seventh year. His death was sincerely lamented by a great majority of the citizens of Florence, whose favor he had conciliated in a high degree by his affability, moderation, and inviolable regard to his promises (a). His tomb, in the sacristy of the church of S. Lorenzo at Florence, one of the most successful efforts of the genius of Michelagnolo, may compensate him for the want

(a) Ariosto has addressed a beautiful canzone to Filiberta of Savoy, the widow of Giuliano, commencing, *Anima eletta, che nel mondo fosse*, in which the shade of the departed husband apostrophizes his surviving wife. The following lines, referring to Lorenzo the Magnificent, may serve to show the high veneration in which the poet held his memory:

- " Questo sopra ogni lume in te risplende,
- " Se ben quel tempo che sì ratto corse,
- " Tenesti di *Nemorfe*
- " Meco scettro ducal di là da' monti;
- " Se ben tua bella mano freno torse,
- " Al paese gentil che Appenin fende,
- " E l'alpe e il mar difende:
- " Nè tanto val, che a questo pregio monti,
- " Che'l sacro onor de l'erudite fronti,
- " Quel Tosco e'n terra e'n cielo amato LAURO,
- " Socer ti fu, le cui mediche fronde
- " Spesso a le piaghe, donde
- " Italia morì poi, furo ristaurò:
- " Che fece all' Indo e al Mauro,
- " Sentir l'odor de' suoi rami soavi;
- " Onde pendean le chiavi
- " Che tenean chiuso il tempio delle guerre,
- " Che poi fu aperto, E NON È PIÙ CHI' L' SERRE."

of that higher degree of reputation which he might have acquired in a longer life. His statue, seated, and in a Roman military habit, may be considered rather as characteristic of his office, as general of the church, than of his exploits. The figures which recline on each side of the sarcophagus, and are intended to represent day and night, have been the admiration of succeeding artists; but their allegorical purport may admit of a latitude of interpretation. Had the conquests of Giuliano rivalled those of Alexander the Great, we might have conjectured, with Vasari, that the artist meant to express the extent of his glory, limited only by the confines of the earth (a); but the hyperbole would be too extravagant; and the judicious spectator will perhaps rather regard them as emblematical of the constant change of sublunary affairs, and the brevity of human life.

By his wife Filiberta of Savoy, Giuliano de' Medici left no children; but, before his marriage, he had a natural son, who became an acknowledged branch of the family of the Medici, and, like the rest of his kindred, acquired, within the limits of a short life, a considerable share of reputation. This was the celebrated Ippolito de' Medici, who, dignified with the rank of cardinal, and possessed, by the partiality of Clement VII. of an immense revenue, was at once the patron, the companion, and the rival of all the poets, the musicians, and the wits of his time. Without territories, and without subjects, Ippolito maintained at Bologna a court far more splendid

(a) *Vasari, vita di M. A. Buonarroti.*

than that of any Italian potentate. His associates and attendants, all of whom could boast of some peculiar merit or distinction which had entitled them to his notice, generally formed a body of about three hundred persons. Shocked at his profusion, which only the revenues of the church were competent to supply, Clement VII. is said to have engaged the *maestro di casa* of Ippolito to remonstrate with him on his conduct, and to request that he would dismiss some of his attendants as unnecessary to him. "No," replied Ippolito, "I do not retain them in my court because I have occasion for their services, but because they have occasion for mine (a)." His translation of the second book of the *Æneid* into Italian blank verse is considered as one of the happiest efforts of the language, and has frequently been reprinted (b). Amongst the collections of Italian poetry may also be found some pieces of his own composition, which do credit to his talents (c).

(a) *Tirab. Storia della Let. Ital.* v. vii. par. i. p. 23.

(b) The first edition is that of Rome, *apud Antonium Bladum*, 1538, without the name of the author, who, at the foot of his dedication to a lady, whom he designates only by the appellation of *Illustrissima Signora*, assumes the title of *Il cavaliere Errante*. The second edition, now before me, is entitled, *IL SECONDO DI VERGILIO in lingua volgare volto da HIPPOLITO DE' MEDICI cardinale*. At the close we read, *In città di Castello per Antonio Mazochi Cremonese, & Nicolo de Guccii da Cornà, ad instantia di M. Giovan Gallo, Dottor de leggi da Castello nel giorno 20 de Luglio 1539*. Several subsequent editions have appeared, as well separately, as united with the other books of the *Æneid*, translated by different persons.

(c) Some of them are cited by Crescimbeni, *della volgar poesia*, lib. ii. vol. ii. p. 368.

On the voluntary resignation of Giuliano de' Medici of the direction of the Florentine state, that important trust had been confided by Leo X. to his nephew Lorenzo, who, with the assistance of the cardinal Giulio de' Medici, directed the helm of government according to the will of the pope; but the honor of holding the chief rank in the republic, although it had gratified the just ambition of his illustrious grandfather, was inadequate to the pretensions of Lorenzo; and the family of Rovere, after a vigorous defence, in which Lorenzo received a wound which had nearly proved mortal, was obliged to relinquish to him the sovereignty of Urbino, of which he received from the pope the ducal investiture in the year 1516 (a). After the death of his uncle Giuliano, he was appointed captain general of the papal troops, but his reputation for military skill scarcely stands higher than that of his predecessor. In the year 1518, he married Magdeleine de Boulogne, of the royal house of France, and the sole fruit of this union was Catherine de' Medici, afterwards the queen of Henry II. (b). The birth of the daughter cost the mother her life, and Lorenzo survived her only a few days, having, if we may credit Ammirato, fallen a victim to that loathsome disorder, the peculiar scourge of licentiousness, which had then recently commenced its ravages in

(a) Nerli, *Comment. lib. vi. p. 130.*

(b) Si, comme les poètes l'ont dit, l'ancienne Hecube, avant de mettre Paris au monde, était troublée par des songes effrayans; quels noirs fantômes devaient agiter les nuits de Magdeleine de la Tour, enceinte de Catherine de Medicis? *Tenk. Mém. Gén. liv. xx. p. 5.*

Europe (a). His tomb, of the sculpture of Michelagnolo, is found amongst the splendid monuments

(a) *Ammir. Ist. Fior. lib. xxix. v. ii. p. 335.* This disorder, which was first known in Italy about the year 1495, was not in its commencement supposed to be the result of sexual intercourse, but was attributed to the impure state of the air, to the simple touch or breath of a disordered person, or even to the use of an infected knife. Hence for a considerable time no discredit attached to the patient; and the authors of that period attribute without hesitation the death of many eminent persons, as well ecclesiastical as secular, to this complaint. In the Laurentian Library (*Plut. lxxii. cod. 38.*) is a MS, entitled *Saphati Physici de morbo Gallico liber*, dedicated by the author Giuliano Tanio, of Prato, to Leo. X. in which he thus adverts to a learned professor who was probably one of the first victims of this disease: "Nos anno mccccxcv. extrema ætate, egregium utriusque juris doctorem Dominum Philippum Decium, Papiensem, in Florentino Gymnasio Prati, Pisis tunc rebellibus, publice legentem, hac labe affectum ipsi conspeximus." From the same author we learn that the disorder was supposed to have originated in a long continuance of hot and moist weather, which occurred in the same year: "Ex magna pluvia similis labes apparuit, ex quibus arguunt hunc nostræ ætatis morbum ex simili causa ortum esse, ex calida scilicet, humidaque intemperie, quia ex pluvia scilicet anni mccccclxxxv. nonis Decembris emissâ, quæ Roma facta est navigabilis, ac tota fere Italia inundationes passa est." &c. These authorities are greatly strengthened by that of the illustrious Fracastoro, who was not only the best Latin poet, but the most eminent physician of his age, and who, in his *Syphilis*, accounts for the disorder from similar causes. After adverting to the opinion that it had been brought into Europe from the western world, then lately discovered, he adds,

"At vero, si rite fidem observata merentur

"Non ita censendum: nec certe credere par est

"Esse peregrinam nobis, transque æquora vectam

"Contagem: quoniam in primis ostendere multos

"Possumus, attactu qui nullius, hanc tamen ipsam

"Sponte sua sensere lucem, primique tulere.

"Præterea, & tantum terrarum tempore parvo,

"Contages non una simul potuisset obire."

of his family in the church of S. Lorenzo at Florence. He appears seated, in the attitude of deep meditation. At his feet recline two emblematical figures, the rivals of those which adorn the tomb of Giuliano,

It is remarkable also, that throughout the whole poem he has not considered this disease as the peculiar result of licentious intercourse, on which account it is perfectly unexceptionable in point of decorum. Even the shepherd *Symphilus*, introduced as an instance of its effects, is represented as having derived it from the resentment, not of Venus, but of Phœbus, excited by the adoration paid by the shepherds to Alcithous, and the neglect of his own altars; or, in other words, to the too fervid state of the atmosphere. Had the disorder in its origin been accompanied by the idea of disgrace or criminality, which attends it in modern times, the author of this poem would scarcely have denominated it,

“ Infanda lues, quam nostra videtis

“ Corpora depasci, quam nulli aut denique pauci

“ Vitamus.”

The poem of Fracastoro was first published in the year 1530; but an Italian poem on the same subject, by Niccolo Campana of Siena, was printed at that place in 1519, and again at Venice in 1537, entitled *Lamento di quel Tribulato di Strascino Campana Senese sopra el male incognito el quale tratta de la patientia & impatientia*. The style of this poem is extremely gross and ludicrous; and the author in the supposed excess of his sufferings, indulges himself in the most extravagant and profane ideas, as to the nature and origin of the complaint. At one time he supposes it to be the same disorder as that which God permitted Satan to inflict upon Job:

“ Allor Sathan con tal mal pien di vitio,

“ Diede a Jobbe amarissimo supplitio.”

Again he asserts it to be the complaint of Simon the leper:

“ Quando Cristo guarì Simon lebbroso,

“ Era di questo mal pessimo iniquo.”

But on no occasion does he ascribe the rise of the disorder to the cause which, from the nature of his poem, might have been expected. I shall only observe, that the use of the grand mineral specific is expressly pointed out, in both these poems, as the only certain remedy.

and which are intended to represent morning and evening. Ariosto has also celebrated his memory in some of his most beautiful verses (a). Like the Egyptians, who embalm a putrid carcase with the richest odors, the artist and the poet too often lavish their divine incense on the most undeserving of mankind.

Prior to his marriage with Magdeleine of Boulogne, the duke of Urbino had an illegitimate son, named Alessandro, in whose person was consummated the destruction of the liberties of Florence. It was commonly supposed that Alessandro was the offspring of the duke by an African slave, at the time when he, with the rest of the family, were restored to Florence; and this opinion received confirmation from his thick lips, crisped hair, and dark complexion. But it is yet more probable that he was the son of Clement VII. Such at least was the information given to the historian Ammirato by the grand duke Cosmo I. at the time when he read to him the memoirs which he had prepared respecting his family; and the predilection of the pontiff for this equivocal descendant of the house of Medici adds probability to the report (b). But whatever was his origin, the circumstances of the times, and the ambition of those who protected his infancy, equally

(a) Such at least I conjecture to be the purport of his poem, which commences,

" Nella stagion che'l bel tempo rimena,

" Di mia man posi un ramuscel di Lauro."

Rime dell' Ariosto, p. 25. ap. Giolito, 1557.

(b) *Ammir. Ist. Fior. lib. xxx. v. iii. p. 335.*

dispensed with the disadvantages of his birth, and his want of inherent merit. On failure of the legitimate branch of Cosmo de' Medici, usually styled the father of his country, derived through Lorenzo the Magnificent, Alessandro and Ippolito became necessary implements in the hands of Clement VII. to prevent the credit and authority of the family from passing to the collateral branch derived from Lorenzo the brother of Cosmo, which had gradually risen to great distinction in the state, and of which it will now be necessary to give a brief account.

Pierfrancesco de' Medici, the son of the elder Lorenzo, to whom we have before had occasion to advert (a), died in the year 1459, having bequeathed his immense possessions, obtained from his share in the profits acquired by the extensive traffic of the family, to his two sons, Lorenzo and Giovanni. Following the example of their father, and emulous rather of wealth than of honors, the sons of Pierfrancesco had for several years confined themselves to the limits of a private condition, although they had occasionally filled the chief offices of the republic, in common with other respectable citizens. On the expulsion of Piero, the son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, from Florence, in the year 1494, they endeavoured to avail themselves of his misconduct, and of the importance which they had gradually acquired, to aspire to the chief direction of the republic, and divesting themselves of the invidious name of Medici, assumed that of *Popolani*. The restoration of the descendants of Lorenzo the

(a) *v. ante*, vol. I. p. 138.

Magnificent to Florence, the elevation of his second son to the pontificate, and the series of prosperity enjoyed by the family under his auspices, and under those of Clement VII. had repressed their ambition or frustrated their hopes; and Lorenzo and Giovanni, the sons of Pierfrancesco, passed through life in a subordinate rank, the former of them leaving at his death a son, named Pierfrancesco, and the latter a son Giovanni, to inherit their immense wealth, and perpetuate the hereditary rivalry of the two families (a). But whilst the descendants of Cosmo, the father of his country, existed only in females, or in a spurious offspring, those of his brother Lorenzo continued in a legitimate succession of males, and were invigorated with talents the most formidable to their rivals, and the most flattering to their own hopes. Adopting from his youth a military life, Giovanni de' Medici became one of the most celebrated commanders that Italy had ever produced. By the appellation of captain of the *bande nere*, his name carried terror amongst his enemies. His courage was of the most ferocious kind. Equally insensible to pity and to danger, his opponents denominated him *Il gran Diavolo* (a). As the fervor of youth subsided, the talents of the commander began to

(a) Furono i due fratelli richissimi—di meglio che centocinquanta mila scudi, e possedevano di beni stabili, frà gli altri la casa grande di Firenze, il palazzo di Fiesole, di Trebbio, di Caffagiolo, e di Castello. *Ald. Manucc. vita di Cosmo*, v. i. p. 72.

(b) *Varchi, Storia Fior. lib. ii. p. 25. Ed. Leyden.* The mother of Giovanni was Caterina Sforza, the widow of Girolamo Riario, who, after the death of her husband, had married the elder Giovanni de' Medici, *v. ante*, p. 168.

be developed; but in the midst of his honors his career was terminated by a cannon ball, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. By his wife Maria Salviati, the offspring of Lucrezia, one of the daughters of Lorenzo the Magnificent, he left a son, Cosmo de' Medici, who, after the death of Alessandro, obtained the permanent sovereignty of Tuscany, and was the first who assumed the title of Grand Duke.

The younger Pierfrancesco left also a son, named Lorenzo, who, as well on account of his diminutive person, as to distinguish him from others of his kindred of the same name, was usually denominated *Lorenzino*, and who was destined with his own hand to terminate the contest between the two families. Though small of stature, Lorenzino was active and well proportioned. His complexion was dark, his countenance serious: when he smiled it seemed to be by constraint. His mother, who was of the powerful family of Soderini, had carefully attended to his education; and as his capacity was uncommonly quick, he made an early proficiency in polite letters. His elegant comedy entitled *Aridosio*, still ranks with those works which are selected as models of the Italian language (a). Enterprising, restless,

(a) Crescimbeni informs us, that this comedy was written by Lorenzino in *versi volgari*, and printed at Bologna in 1548; and that it is also found in prose, printed at Lucca in the same year, and reprinted at Florence in 1595. *Della volgar Poesia*, vol. v. p. 141. Crescimbeni is however mistaken; the edition of Bologna 1548 is now before me, and is wholly written in prose. That of Florence, 1595, is enumerated by the academicians *Della Crusca*, as one of the *Testi di Lingua*.

fond of commotions, and full of the examples of antiquity, he had addicted himself when young to the society of Filippo Strozzi, who to an ardent love of liberty united an avowed contempt for all the political and religious institutions of his time. The talents and accomplishments of Lorenzino recommended him to Clement VII. under whose countenance he resided for some time at the Roman court; but an extravagant adventure deprived him of the favor of the pope, and compelled him to quit the city. It appeared one morning, that, during the preceding night, the statues in the arch of Constantine, and in other parts of the city, had been broken and defaced, a circumstance which so exasperated the pope, that he issued positive orders that whoever had committed the outrage, except it should appear to be the cardinal Ippolito de' Medici, should be immediately hanged (a). This exception indeed strongly implies that the cardinal was not free from suspicion; but whoever was the delinquent, Lorenzino bore the whole odium of the affair, and it required all the influence that Ippolito possessed with the pope to rescue his kinsman from the denunciations issued against the offender. Lorenzino gladly took the earliest opportunity of quitting the city, and retreated to his native place, where, transferring his resentment from the dead to the living,

(a) It has been suggested to me by very respectable authority that the heads of these statues and bas-relievs were more probably stolen by Lorenzino for the sake of their beauty. They are even said to be yet extant in the museum at Florence.

he soon afterwards acted a principal part in a much more important transaction (a).

To the energy and activity of Lorenzino, and the courage of Giovanni de' Medici, Clement VII. could only oppose the dissipation and inexperience of Ippolito and Alessandro; but the turbulent disposition of the Florentines seconded his views, and the premature death of Giovanni, whilst it exposed his dominions to the ravages of the German troops, relieved him from his apprehensions of his most dangerous rival (b). Having prevailed on the emperor and the king of France to concur in his design, he seized the opportunity afforded him by the civil dissensions of the Florentines, and, in the year 1532, compelled them to place at the head of the government Alessandro de' Medici, with the title of *Doge* of the Florentine republic (c). The authority of

(a) *Varchi, Storia Fior. lib. xv. p. 618.*

(b) The authority of the senator Nerli leaves no room for doubt on this head. “ Non poteva quella morte seguire in tempo, ch' ella desse
 “ più universale dispiacere, nè anco in tempo, che il papa più la
 “ stimasse, perchè s'ella seguiva in altri tempi, che sua Santità non
 “ avesse avuto sì urgente pericolo sopra il capo, non gli arrecava per
 “ avventura dispiacere alcuno, rimanendo sicuro, e libero della gelosia
 “ grande, ch' egli aveva del nome solamente del Sig. Giovanni, rispetto
 “ agl' interessi, e alla proprietà d'Alessandro, e d'Ippolito, i quali de-
 “ siderava che fossero quelli, che possedessero lo stato, le facultà, e la
 “ grandezza di casa Medici.”

Nerli, Comment. lib. vii. p. 145.

(c) Alessandro is generally styled by the Italian authors the *first duke of Florence*, but in this they are not strictly accurate. His title of *duke* was derived from Città, or Cività di Penna, and had been assumed by him several years before he obtained the direction of the Florentine state. It must also be observed, that Alessandro did not,

Alessandro

Alessandro was soon afterwards strengthened by his marriage with Margareta of Austria, a natural daughter of the emperor Charles V. The cardinal Ippolito, jealous of his success, had attempted to pre-occupy the government; disappointed in his hopes, and disgusted with his ecclesiastical trappings, which ill suited the rapidity of his motions, and the vivacity of his character, he united his efforts with those of Filippo Strozzi, who had married Clarice, the sister of Lorenzo duke of Urbino, to deprive Alessandro of his new dignity; but before the arrangement could be made for the meditated attack, Ippolito suddenly died of poison, administered to him by one of his domestics (b), leaving his competitor in the undisturbed possession of his newly acquired power.

The period however now approached which was to transfer the dominion of Florence from the

as Robertson conceives, "enjoy the same absolute dominion as his family have retained to the present times," *Hist. Cha. V. book v.* he being only declared chief or prince of the republic, and his authority being in some measure counteracted or restrained by two councils chosen from the citizens, for life, one of which consisted of forty-eight, and the other of two hundred members. *Varchi, Storia Fior. p. 497. Nerli, Com. lib. xi. p. 257. 264.* These distinctions are deserving of notice, as they serve to show the gradual progress by which a free country is deprived of its liberties.

(a) The person who administered the poison was said to be Giovanni Andrea di Borgo San Sepolcro, the steward or bailiff of Ippolito, who was supposed to have effected this treachery at the instance of Alessandro; and this suspicion received confirmation by his having escaped punishment, although he confessed the crime; and by his having afterwards been received at the court of Alessandro at Florence.

Varchi, Storia Fior. p. 566.

descendants of Lorenzo the Magnificent, to the kindred stock. In the secure possession of power, Alessandro knew no restraint. Devoted to the indulgence of an amorous passion, he sought its gratification among women of all descriptions, married and unmarried, religious and secular; insomuch that neither rank nor virtue could secure the favorite object from his licentious rapacity (a). The spirit

(a) Notwithstanding the dissolute character of Alessandro, it appears that he was possessed of strong natural sagacity, and, on some occasions, administered justice not only with impartiality, but with ability. On this head, Ammirato relates an anecdote which is worth repeating. A rich old citizen of Bergamo had lent to one of his countrymen at Florence 400 crowns, which he advanced without any person being present, and without requiring a written acknowledgment. When the stipulated time had elapsed, the creditor required his money—but the borrower, well apprized that no proof could be brought against him, positively denied that he had ever received it. After many fruitless attempts to recover it, the lender was advised to resort to the duke, who would find some method of doing him justice. Alessandro accordingly ordered both the parties before him, and after hearing the assertions of the one and the positive denial of the other, he turned to the creditor, saying, “Is it possible then, friend, that you can have lent your money “when no one was present?”—“There was no one indeed,” replied the creditor, “I counted out the money to him on a post.”—“Go, “bring the post then this instant,” said the duke, “and I will make it “confess the truth.” The creditor, though astonished on receiving such an order, hastened to obey, having first received a secret caution from the duke not to be very speedy in his return. In the mean time the duke employed himself in transacting the affairs of his other suitors, till at length turning again towards the borrower, “This man,” says he, “stays “a long time with his post.”—“It is so heavy, sir,” replied the other, “that he could not yet have brought it.” Again Alessandro left him, and returning some time afterwards, carelessly exclaimed, “What kind “of men are they that lend their money without evidence—was there “no one present but the post?”—“No indeed, sir,” replied the knave.

of the Florentines, though sinking under the yoke of despotism, began to revolt at this more opprobrious species of tyranny, and the absentees and malecontents became daily more numerous and more respectable. But whilst the storm was gathering in a remote quarter, a blow from a kindred hand unexpectedly freed the Florentines from their oppressor, and afforded them once more an opportunity of asserting that liberty to which their ancestors had been so long devoted. Lorenzino de' Medici was the second Brutus who burst the bonds of consanguinity in the expectation of being the deliverer of his country. But the principle of political virtue was now extinct, and it was no longer a subject of doubt whether the Florentines should be enslaved; it only remained to be determined who should be the tyrant. On his return from Rome to Florence, Lorenzino had frequented the court of Aleffandro, and, by his unwearied assiduity and singular accomplishments, had ingratiated himself with the duke to such a degree, as to become his chief confidant, and the associate of his licentious amours. But whilst Lorenzino accompanied him amidst these scenes of dissipation, he had formed the firm resolution of accomplishing his destruction, and sought only for a favorable opportunity of effecting his purpose. This idea seems to have occupied his whole soul, and influenced all his conduct. Even in the warmth of familiarity

"The post is a good witness then," said the duke, "and shall make thee pay the man his money."

Annals, Stor. Fior. lib. xxxi. v. iii. p. 434.

which apparently subsisted between them, he could not refrain from adverting to the design of which his mind was full, and by jests and insinuations gave earnest of his intention. Cellini relates, that on his attending the duke Alessandro with his portrait executed as a medal, he found him indisposed and reclined on his bed, with Lorenzino as his companion. After boasting, as was his custom, of the wonders which he could perform in his profession, the artist concluded with expressing his hopes, that Lorenzino would favor him with a subject for an apposite reverse. "That is exactly what I am thinking of," replied Lorenzino, with great vivacity; "I hope ere long to furnish such a reverse as will be worthy of the duke, and will astonish the world (a)." The blind confidence of Alessandro prevented his suspicions, and he turned on his bed with a contemptuous smile at the folly or the arrogance of his relation. But whilst Lorenzino thus hazarded the destruction of his enterprise by the levity of his discourse, he prepared for its execution with the most scrupulous caution (b). The duke having selected as the object of his passion the wife of Lionardo Ginori, then on a public embassy at Naples, Lorenzino, to whom she was nearly related, undertook with his usual assiduity to promote the suit. Pretending that his representations had been successful, he prevailed upon the duke to pass the

(a) *Vita di Benvenuto Cellini*, p. 222.

(b) The particulars of this transaction are related at great length by Varchi, who had his information from Lorenzino himself, after the perpetration of the deed. *Storia Fior. lib. xv.*

night with him at his own house, where he promised him the completion of his wishes. In the mean time he prepared a chamber for his reception; and having engaged as his assistant a man of desperate fortunes and character, called Scoroncocolo, waited with impatience for his arrival. At the appointed hour, the duke having left the palace in a mask, according to his custom when he was engaged in nocturnal adventures, came unobserved to the house of Lorenzino, and was received by him in the fatal chamber. After some familiar conversation, Lorenzino left him to repose on the bed, with promises of a speedy return. On his quitting the chamber, he stationed his coadjutor where he might be in readiness to assist him, in case he should fail in his first attempt, and gently opening the door, approached the bed, and inquired from the duke if he was asleep, at the same instant passing his sword through his body. On receiving the wound the duke sprang up and attempted to escape at the door; but, on a signal given by Lorenzino, he was attacked there by Scoroncocolo, who wounded him deeply in the face. Lorenzino then grappled with the duke, and throwing him on the bed, endeavoured to prevent his cries. In the struggle the duke seized the finger of Lorenzino in his mouth, and retained it with such violence, that Scoroncocolo, finding it impossible to separate them so as to dispatch the duke without danger of wounding Lorenzino, deliberately took a knife from his pocket, and cut him across the throat. The completion of their purpose was however only the commencement of

their difficulties. Scoroncocolo, who probably knew not that the person he had assassinated was the duke, until the transaction was over, was so terrified as to be wholly unable to judge for himself of the measures to be adopted for his own safety. To the active mind of Lorenzino various expedients presented themselves, and he hesitated for some time whether he should openly avow the deed, and call upon his countrymen to assert their liberties, or should endeavour to make his escape to the absentees, to whom the information which he had to communicate would give new energy, and a fair opportunity of success. Of these measures the last seemed on many accounts to be the most advisable. Having therefore locked the door of the chamber, in which he left the dead body of the duke, he proceeded secretly to Bologna, expecting there to meet with Filippo Strozzi, but finding that he had quitted that place, he followed him to Venice, where he related to him his achievements. Filippo, well acquainted with the eccentricity of his character, refused for some time to credit his story, till Lorenzino, producing the key of the chamber, and exhibiting his hand which had been mutilated in the contest, at length convinced him of its truth. The applause bestowed by Filippo and his adherents on Lorenzino, was in proportion to the incredulity which they had before expressed. He was saluted as another Brutus, as the deliverer of his country; and Filippo immediately began to assemble his adherents, in order to avail himself of so favorable an opportunity of

restoring to the citizens of Florence their ancient rights (a).

The Italian historians have endeavoured to develop the motives that led Lorenzino to the perpetration of this deed, and have sought for them in the natural malignity of his disposition; as a proof of which he is said to have acknowledged, that during his residence at Rome, notwithstanding the kindness shown to him by Clement VII. he often felt a strong inclination to murder him. They have also attributed them to a desire of immortalizing his name by being considered as the deliverer of his country; to a principle of revenge for the insult which he received from the pope, in being banished from Rome, which he meant to repay in the person of Alessandro, his reputed son; and, lastly, to his enmity to the collateral branch of the Medici family, by which he was excluded from the chief dignity of the state. How far any of these conjectures may be well founded, it is not easy to determine. Human conduct is often the result of impulses, which, whilst they arise in various directions, determine the mind towards the same object, and possibly all, or most of the causes before stated, might have concurred in producing so signal an effect. Aware of the misconstruction to which his principles were liable, Lorenzino wrote an apologetical discourse, which

(a) On this occasion a medal was struck, bearing on one side the head of Lorenzino, and on the other the cap of liberty between two daggers; being the same device as that which had before been adopted by, or applied to, the younger Brutus. *v. Palin. Famil. Rom. p. 143.* This medal is in the collection of the earl of Orford.

has been preserved to the present times, and throws considerable light on this singular transaction. In this piece he first attempts to demonstrate that Alessandro was an execrable tyrant, who, during the six years that he held the chief authority, had exceeded the enormities of Nero, of Caligula, and of Phalaris. He accuses him of having occasioned by poison the death, not only of the cardinal Ippolito, but of his own mother, who resided in an humble station at *Collevecchio*, and whose poverty he conceived was a reproach to the dignity of his rank; and denies that the blood of any branch of the Medici family flowed in his veins. He then justifies, with great plausibility, the conduct adopted by him after the death of the duke, in quitting the city to join the absentees; and after vindicating himself from the imputation of having been induced by any other motive than an earnest desire to liberate his country from a state of intolerable servitude, he concludes with lamenting, that the want of energy and virtue in his fellow-citizens prevented them from availing themselves of the opportunity which he had afforded them of re-establishing their ancient government (a). But whatever were the motives of this deed, the consequences of it were such as have generally been the result of similar attempts—the riveting of those chains which it was intended to break. The natural abhorrence of treachery, and the sentiment of pity excited for the devoted object, counteract the intended purpose, and throw an odium even on the cause of liberty itself. No end

(a) For the *Apologia* of Lorenzino, v. *App.* No. LXXXIV.

can justify the sacrifice of a principle, nor was a crime ever necessary in the course of human affairs. The sudden burst of vindictive passion may sometimes operate important changes on the fate of nations, but the event is seldom within the limits of human calculation. It is only the calm energy of reason, constantly bearing up against the encroachments of power, that can with certainty perpetuate the freedom, or promote the happiness of the human race.

After the perpetration of this deed, Lorenzino, not conceiving himself in safety within the limits of Italy, continued his route till he arrived at Constantinople, from whence, after a short residence, he returned again to Venice. Having passed eleven years of exile and anxiety, he was himself assassinated by two Florentine soldiers, who, under the pretext of avenging the death of Alessandro, probably sought to ingratiate themselves with his successor, by removing a person who derived from his birth undoubted pretensions to the credit and authority which had for ages been attached to the chief of the house of Medici.

The adherents of the ruling family, at the head of whom was the cardinal Cibò, who had been the chief minister of Alessandro, conducted themselves with great prudence on the death of the duke; and before they permitted the event to be made public, not only secured the soldiery within the city, but summoned to their assistance all their allies in the vicinity of the Florentine state. They then assembled the inhabitants, avowedly to deliberate on the state of the republic, but in fact rather to receive than

to dictate a form of government. If Lorenzino was the Brutus of his age, an Octavius was found in his cousin, Cosmo de' Medici, the son of Giovanni, general of the *bande nere*, and then about eighteen years of age. Being informed of the unexpected disposition of the citizens in his favor, Cosmo hastened from his seat at Mugello to Florence, where, on the ninth day of January 1536, he was invested with the sovereignty by the more modest title of chief of the republic. Despotism generally proceeds with cautious steps, and Augustus and Cosmo affected the name of citizen, whilst they governed with absolute authority.

To the election of Cosmo little opposition had been made within the city. The proposition of Pallas Rucellai, to admit the party of the Strozzi to their deliberations, and that of Giovanni Canigiani, to place the supreme command in an illegitimate and infant son of Alessandro, had met with few supporters (a). But the numerous exiles, who by compulsion, or in disgust, had quitted their native country during the government of Alessandro, had already begun to convene together from all parts of Italy, in hopes of effecting their restoration and of establishing a form of government more consistent with their views. The cardinals Ridolfi and

(a) Besides an illegitimate son named Giulio, Alessandro left two illegitimate daughters, Porcia and Juliet. The son entered into the church, and became grand prior of the order of S. Stefano. Porcia took the veil, and founded the convent of S. Clement at Florence. Juliet married Francesco Cantelmo, son of the duke di Popoli, a Neapolitan nobleman. *Terh. Mém. Gén. liv. xxii. p. 92.*

Salviati, both grandsons of Lorenzo the Magnificent, Bartolomeo Valori, and other citizens of high rank, uniting with Filippo Strozzi, raised a considerable body of troops, and approached towards the city; but more powerful parties had already interposed, and the fate of Florence no longer depended on the virtue or the courage of its inhabitants, but on the will of the emperor, or on the precarious aid of the French. Sensible of the advantages which he had already obtained by holding at his devotion the Florentine state, and that such influence was inconsistent with a republican government, Charles V. openly approved of the election of Cosmo, and directed his troops, then in Italy, to support his cause. The exiles having possessed themselves of the fortress of *Montemurlo*, in the vicinity of Florence, were unexpectedly attacked there by the Florentine troops under the command of Alessandro Vitelli, in the night of the first of August 1538, and their defeat fixed the destiny of their country. Bartolomeo Valori, with his two sons, and Filippo his nephew, were made prisoners, and conducted to Florence, where he, with one of his sons, and his nephew, was decapitated. Many other of the insurgents experienced a similar fate. The rest were confined to the dungeons in different parts of Tuscany. Filippo Strozzi, the magnanimous assertor of the liberties of his county, languished upwards of twelve months in the prisons of Castello, and his situation became more hopeless in proportion as the authority of Cosmo became more established. After an interval of time which ought to have

obliterated the remembrance of his offence, he was cruelly subjected to torture, under the pretext of discovering the accomplices of his unfortunate enterprise. Finding that the remonstrances of his friends with the emperor and the duke were not only ineffectual, but that the latter had resolved to expose his fortitude to a second trial, he called to his mind the example of Cato of Utica, and fell by his own hand, a devoted victim to the cause of freedom (a).

Thus terminated the Florentine republic, which had subsisted amidst the agitations of civil commotions, and the shock of external attacks, for upwards of three centuries, and had produced from its circumscribed territory a greater number of eminent men than any other country in Europe. This singular pre-eminence is chiefly to be attributed to the nature of its government, which called forth the talents of every rank of citizens, and admitted them without distinction to the chief offices of the state. But the splendor which the Florentines derived from examples of public virtue, and efforts of superlative genius, was frequently tarnished by the sanguinary contests of rival parties. The benevolent genius of Lorenzo de' Medici for a time removed this reproach, and combined a state of high intellectual improvement with the tranquillity of well-ordered government. The various pursuits in which he himself engaged appear indeed to have been subservient only

(a) The life of Filippo Strozzi was written by his brother Lorenzo, with great candor and impartiality, and is published at the close of the Florentine history of Benedetto Varchi. *Ed. Leyd. sine an.* After the death of Filippo, a paper in his own hand-writing was found in his bosom, which is given in the Appendix, No. LXXXV.

to the great purpose of humanizing and improving his countrymen. His premature death left the common wealth without a pilot, and after a long series of agitation, the hapless wreck became a rich unexpected prize to Cosmo de' Medici. With Cosmo, who afterwards assumed the title of grand duke, commences a dynasty of sovereigns, which continued in an uninterrupted succession until the early part of the present century, when the sceptre of Tuscany passed from the imbecile hands of Gaston de' Medici, into the stronger grasp of the family of Austria. During the government of Cosmo, the talents of the Florentines, habituated to great exertions, but suddenly debarred from further interference with the direction of the state, sought out new channels, and displayed themselves in works of genius and of art, which threw a lustre on the sovereign, and gave additional credit to the new establishment; but as those who were born under the republic retired in the course of nature, the energies of the Florentines gradually declined. Under the equalizing hand of despotism, whilst the diffusion of literature was promoted, the exertions of original genius were suppressed. The numerous and illustrious families, whose names had for ages been the glory of the republic, the Soderini, the Strozzi, the Ridolfi, the Ruccellai, the Valori, and the Capponi, who had negotiated with monarchs, and operated by their personal characters on the politics of Europe, sunk at once to the uniform level of subjects, and became the subordinate and domestic officers of the ruling family. From this time the history of

Florence is the history of the alliances, the negotiations, the virtues, or the vices, of its reigning prince; and even towards these the annals of the times furnish but scanty documents. The Florentine historians, as if unwilling to perpetuate the records of their subjugation, have almost invariably closed their labors with the fall of the republic, and the desire of information fortunately terminates where the want of it begins.

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